SF State releases only race survey

by James Loveland

SF State is the only major college or university in the Bay Area to comply with a governmental directive requesting an ethnic survey of its student body.

The breakdown of students, using the college's terminology, is:

* White – 14,389 or 83.9 percent of the student body
* Negro – 721 – 4.2 percent
* Mexican-American – 186 – 1.0 percent
* Oriental – 1,472 – 8.6 percent
* American Indian – 83 – .5 percent
* Other – 306 – 1.8 percent

Stanford, Cal State Hayward, the University of San Francisco, and the University of California, Berkeley, have either failed to file a report with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare or refuse to release figures of their ethnic population.

Only Figures

The only figures available at Stanford were released in December, from a survey conducted by the Council of Higher Education which said 2.5 percent of the freshman class were Negro.

Robert E. Bates, dean of Institional Studies at Cal State Hayward, said the college no longer had such figures available.

"As an unofficial guess," Bates said, "10 percent of the 7020 students are Negro."

A spokesman for the USF registrar said no figures were available.

Don Koue, in public information at UC, said an informal survey taken by the Negro Student Association a year and a half ago found two percent of the then 27,007 students were Negro.

Koue said he believed the UC Regents forbide such a survey because of "implied discrimination."

Only Negro

None of the schools had breakdowns for the Oriental, Mexican-American, American Indian and Caucasian students.

SF State's information was gathered at registration last semester. Each student was given a form to complete. Out of 17,508 registered students, 17,332 returned the questionnaire. It was voluntary and no signature was required.

There were some discrepancies in the totals, because students did not complete every question and some answers could not be processed because they were illegible.

HEW required this survey of all institutions for higher learning receiving or seeking Federal aid. The report had to be filed by Nov. 15.

Since this was the first report, it was possible for the college to estimate the breakdown of ethnic groups.

Must File

Starting this fall, however, each college and university must file with HEW a formal survey of its ethnic population. Estimates will not be allowed.

The survey, called a Compliance Report, asks a series of specific

(Continued on Page 3)

PHOENIX

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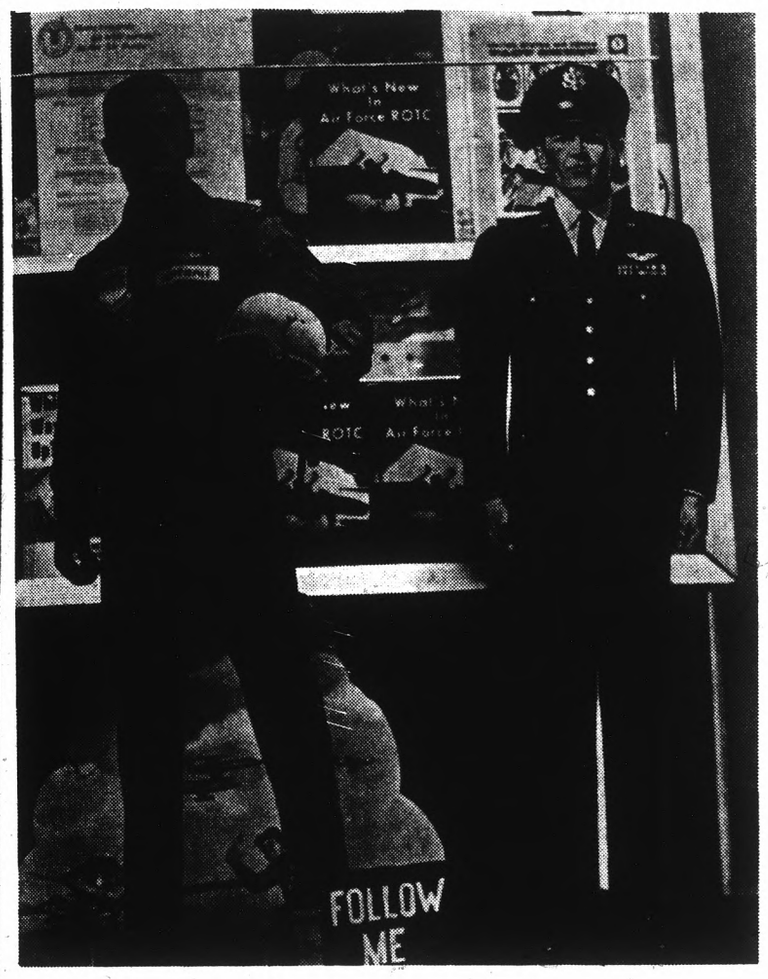


Protests against ROTC spreading

by John Davidson

An explosion rattles an ROTC Center at the University of California Berkeley campus. A Naval ROTC building is firebombed late one night at Stanford University. And at San Jose State College the anti-war demonstrators heckle ROTC marchers in a parade.

Protests against the on-campus ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) is spreading.

At SF State anti-war groups have focused their protest on the tiny Air Force ROTC unit housed on the first floor of the psychology building.

30 Members

Under the direction of Major Robert Branch, the AFROTC unit here has 30 members, two instructors, one classroom and three offices. Its academic title is Aerospace Studies.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is the leader in the campus movement favoring the explusion of AFROTC.

"We shouldn't allow AFROTC on campus because of the uses made of the United States military machine around the world, especially in Vietnam," SDS member and student activist Alex Forman said.

"Not Academic"

"The college should not give academic sanction to a non-academic thing," Foreman said. "The equivalent would be letting the Communist party use part of the Humanities building and sanctioning it."

SDS argues that the Aerospace Studies department is not legitimately academic, it is merely an on-campus base for military operations.

"The so-called teachers in the AFROTC are under the direct orders of the Secretary of the AF," Forman said. "What they teach is not a faculty decision; they have to teach what the AF tells them to teach."

Not Free Speech

Forman said denying the AF to be on campus does not involve an issue of free speech unless the AF is willing to send speakers who would engage in debate.

Branch denies the charge that Aerospace Studies is non-academic.

"Our program is totally academic in nature," he said. "Our courses are approved by the curriculum committee of the Academic Senate. They are subject to review by the Instructional Policies Committee."

War Skills

Branch said the four Aerospace Studies courses offered in SF State's two year course are scholastic and have nothing to do with developing war skills and tactics.

"This is not a training program. The lads get their six-week training prior to entry into our program," Branch said.

Brnach said the SDS charge that AFROTC instructors are not under college supervision is "the largest misconception in the world. I am directly responsible to Raymond Doyle."

Doyle is dean of educational services.

Always Voluntary

"AFROTC has always been a voluntary program," Branch said. "Students enter it under their own volition, for their own reasons."

Branch expressed willingness to talk about AFROTC at any time, with any group. But he said he "will not argue national policy."

Forman said SDS is not acting on AFROTC. "We're waiting for a student mandate to kick them off. We're trying to get a resolution to that effect on the ballot in the upcoming AS elections," he said.

(Continued on Page 3)

Wanted: one Peace Party candidate

by Leonard Neft

The Peace and Freedom Party needs a presidential candidate.

The newly formed "alternative" political group finds itself in a dilemma. The PFP has gained a spot on the November California ballot, but because of the state electoral code, cannot offer any prominent figure for candidacy.

The code provides that no political party can run a candidate who has not been registered in that party for three months prior to the current year's filing date. Persons not registered in any other California party, one year prior to the filing date, are also prohibited from seeking candidacy.

More problems

The filing date for election year 1968 was two weeks ago. All PFP candidates must have been registered in the party prior to Nov. 21, 1967, and not have been registered in any other party since Feb. 21, 1967.

And according to Basil Healey, San Francisco registrar of voters, several hundred PFP members have "pulled out" in recent weeks and are re-registering by the hundreds as members of the parties to which they originally belonged.

A similar trend is reported by Marin elections officer Peter Meyer and Alameda County Registrar Rene Davidson.

Marin figures show more than 300 "switches"; in Alameda County approximately 200 have changed back.

(Continued on Page 3)

Cerebral palsy victim still fighting draft induction

Hale Zukas, a cerebral palsy victim, confined to a wheelchair, is fighting induction into the Army.

Zukas, 25, and a B plus mathematics major at UC, was originally classified 4-F because of his obvious physical handicaps which include a severe speech impairment and virtually no use of his hands.

Changed status

But his draft status changed to l-A within three months after he participated in the Oct. 16 draft Resistance protest in San Francisco.

Zukas, along with other young men, placed his draft card in a basket outside the locked office of United States Attorney Cecil Poole.

On Feb. 12, he received an induction order from his draft board in Long Island, New York. Zukas ignored the order.

According to Paul Sloan, assistant to the U. S. Attorney, Zukas' draft card, and the cards of all those who participated in the protest were ultimately returned to the "proper Selective Service Boards.

Demonstrated

"The Boards have instructions to reclassify people who participate in demonstrations," Sloan said.

Zukas received notice of his reclassification on Jan. 5. He immediately returned his new l-A classification to the Long Island draft board together with a letter saying he will continue to return any new draft cards, and will ignore any induction order.

Hale Zukas is able to use an electric typewriter by means of a stick on his helmet. He has just been reclassified l-A.

There is little possibility that Zukas will be drafted but he does face the possibility of Federal penalties ranging to a $10,000 fine, five years imprisonment or both.

"I doubt that it will go that far," said Zukas' mother Mrs. Helen Zukas, "but then, I didn't think it would go this far either.

Zukas has transferred his draft board to Berkeley to avoid the traveling costs that would be involved should he be indicted on Federal charges in New York.

"They don't see how he could have received an induction notice," Mrs. Zukas said.

"We're hoping that once the issue gets to the Berkeley board, they will just toss the whole thing out," she said.

Little Sympathy

But apparently Zukas will receive little sympathy from his Berkeley board.

According to Mrs. Nell Head, Group Coordinator for the Berkeley Selective Service, "Zukas is going about this all wrong. He's playing games with the draft board."

"We have no power to change his classification," Mrs. Head said.

"We have to go along with the edict of his original local board in Long Island which still retains jurisdiction.

When a person transfers from a board, we can only serve a convenience function for that dress changes and filling out forms," she said.

FAVORABLE REACTION TO RIOT REPORT

by Art Beeghly

Various Bay Area leaders have reacted favorably to the recent report by the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Some, however, have doubts that the recommendations could be carried out.

David Smothers, United Press International senior editor, estimated the proposed programs would cost $32 billion yearly.

The war in Vietnam is budgeted for $25 billion in the 1968-1969 fiscal year.

Some report proposals are:

* Create a million new federal, state and municipal jobs; another million jobs in private industry.
* Plan a "guaranteed minimum income" for everyone.
* Make 6-million new and existing dwellings available to low and moderate income families.
* Abolish all welfare residency requirements; the federal government should pay more welfare money to the states.
* Expand Head-Start-type programs and increase college admission opportunities.

Tom Berkeley, publisher of "The Post," a weekly paper for Negroes and Latin-Americans published in Berkeley, is pessimistic about waging war attacking poverty at the same time.

"We may have to spend as much money on both, but we can't at the same time," Berkeley said. We are just not that strong, no matter what LBJ says."

Former Berkeley Assemblyman W. Byron Rumford urges some attempts now to combat poverty.

"We can start tomorrow to fight society's ills," he warned.

Rumford, a Negro, criticizes those who ignore domestic problems while waiting for the war to end.

"People are looking for some kind of help," he said. They don't care where the money comes from. These are bread and butter things."

Carlton Goodlett, Negro editor-publisher of the San Francisco weekly "The Sun Reporter," said:

"We are going to have to stop squandering money and committing genocide in Vietnam. Guns and butter is the height of folly.

"At long last America's cancer has been identified – white racism. We have a great moral issue, a testing of the religious ethics of our nation."

Berkeley City Councilman Ron Dellums said domestic programs should be emphasized and the military effort decreased.

Dellums, a Negro, dislikes "the strings attached" to federal programs.

"The black community should call the shots. Instead of binding us to the status quo, we should chart our own destinies with the funds.

"I don't think the proposals go all the way to fundamental change.

"With revisions in welfare, jobs and housing, you don't solve the problem.

Dellums said the report only changes the "way to get to the public trough."

The money needed to fight poverty will have to be from the Federal level, three San Francisco political leaders said.

San Francisco Supervisor John Ertola said San Francisco could not increase property taxes.

State Assemblyman Charles Meyers, of San Francisco District, said that current state poverty programs are bogged down.

"I'm all for these state programs, but without adequate financing, we're stuck," Meyers said.

A community center for Hunters Point may be only a dream, SF Supervisor Ronald Pelosi said. The June bond issue financing it may not pass, he said.

"Spending $1 million on the center is of critical importance. If the bond is passed, it will show the Hunters Point residents we care," Pelosi said.

Dellums is skeptical of public opinion prodding Congress into action.

"You have to make a distinction between the Committee members and the mainstream of white opinion. I'm not sure our political structure can meet the immediate needs. Riot control goes through. But response to human need is slower and more difficult," he said.

"White America has to face up to this basic belief of mine – that in a very clear way the survival of black people is linked with the survival of the entire nation," Dellums said.

Phoenix
Editorial

On recruiting....

While we would agree that the only thing more reprehensible than the manufacture of nalpalm is its use – we do not agree that the purveyors of this molten barbarism should be barred from recruiting on this or any other college campus.

Neither do we agree that their prime customers, the US armed forces, be barred from recruiting here or elsewhere.

If their activities are as evil as many have concluded, and if a good case for such an argument can be made by their opposition, then they will receive little or no favorable response – here or at any other college in the nation. This in itself would be a protest of monumental proportions.

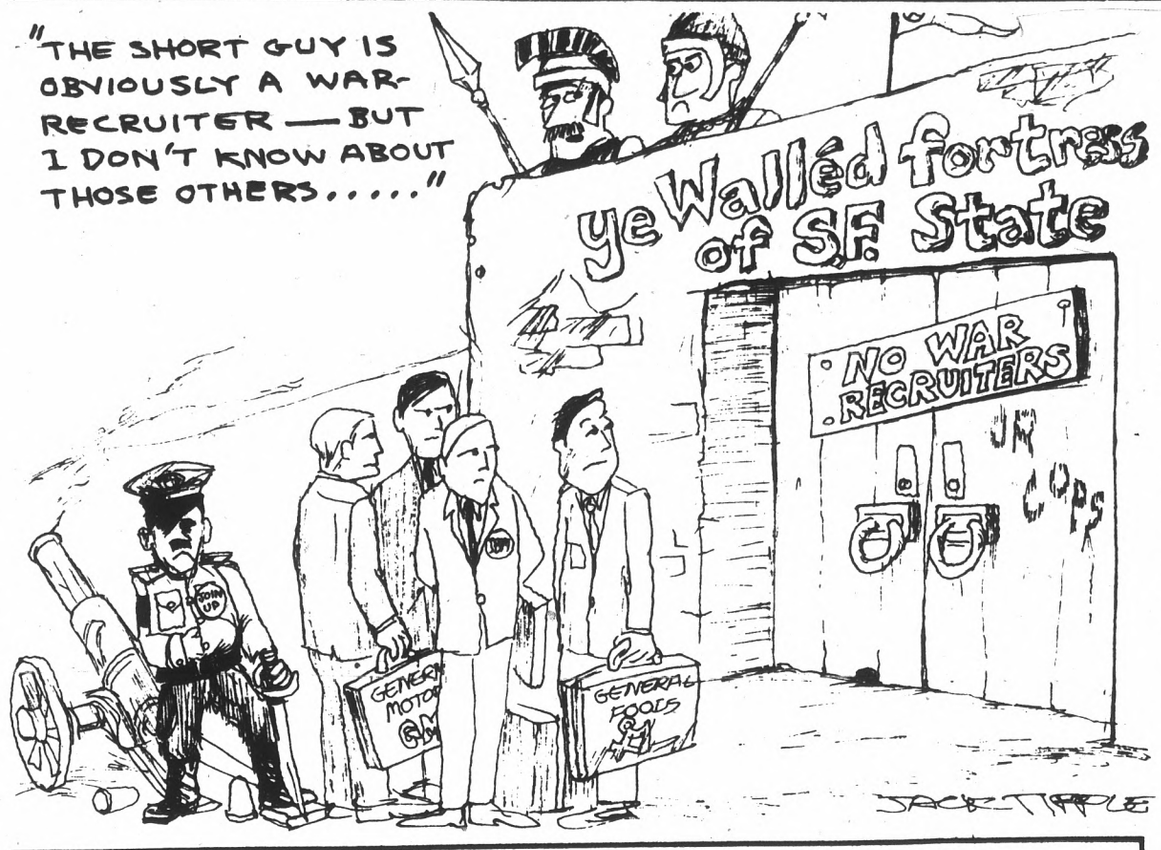
And in another vein – on what yardstick are we to judge what is or is not a war industry? What of the manufacturer of tanks and small arms and the steel companies which supply them – or the mining companies which supply the ore to make the steel?

What of the apparel manufacturers who supply the armed forces with uniforms – or the pharmaceutical manufacturers who supply the drugs to heal the wounded soldier so that he may kill again the following week?

To develop such a yardstick would tax the wisdom of a Solomon.

This college, along with all other colleges and universities, must remain open to all schools of thought, however revolting they may be.

There is no middle ground.


"THE SHORT GUY IS OBVIOUSLY A WAR-RECRUITER — BUT I DON'T KNOW ABOUT THOSE OTHERS....."
ye Walled fortress of S.F. State
NO WAR RECRUITERS
JR COPS
GENERAL MOTORS GM
GENERAL FOODS GF
JACK TIPPLE

DROPPINGS

Palmer gets the word

by Brian Lawson

Gather around children and Uncle will tell you a ghost story.

Long ago, in a not too far away land there lived a man named Palmer. Now Palmer was a good man, liberal was the term, and he used the powers of his high office in government with wisdom and honesty.

But one sad day Palmer got the word. And the word was "Bolshevik." Now in this far away land this was a dirty word.

But the man used the word and made people listen. He told them of "the menace" of the word, and he told them frightening stories of "them" hiding under beds and behind something called "cover groups."

He said they would throw bombs, kill children, and ruin all the pure and holy things their great country stood for.

And the people cheered, and Palmer took this cheering as a mandate and he started his holy crusade against "the 6000."

Using the powers of his great office Palmer rounded up the 6000. He didn't arrest them, he just took them. He took them and threw them in jail without charges, and he kept them there to protect the goodness and holiness of his country.

Some people began to question whether Palmer had the right to do this. But he answered them by taking them too. He began to take anyone who looked suspicious. Soon the jails were bursting with people. And more people began to question the man's right to take people.

But he began to scream about "a May rebellion." He called a rebellion because he was sure it would fail by the grace of God and the power of his jails. And with a determination and single mindedness of purpose that would put Bobby Kennedy's "Hoffa Campaign" to shame he rounded up even more people.

The leaders of the country began to worry. Pretty soon there would be more people taken then not. Pretty soon there wouldn't be enough people outside of jail to vote the leaders back into office. But they had to face a populace who had ordained the holy crusade, and the people still demanded succor from the "red menace."

But the leaders came up with an idea. They accused Palmer of political intrigue. The people were aghast. It was one thing to take people, but another to hold "the system" up to unfavorable light. And the leaders knew the people were behind them and they set out to get him.

They brought him up to trial. And he was convicted and censured. The people didn't know what censure meant, but they were sure it wasn't good. They stopped cheering and started booing. Soon Palmer couldn't find anyone to support his crusade. And the people he had taken were released from jail.

Of course thousands of people were ruined for life, but Palmer maintained to his dying day he had stopped an eminant "takeover." Whatever that was. He disappeared from the scene, and some people began to question whether he had been taken too. But he hadn't, because he came back.

Of course he changed his name. Once, not quite so long ago he called himself McCarthy. And another time he called himself Robert Welch and who knows what he'll call himself next time. Perhaps George Wallace.

Now I told you this ghost story because next year will be the 50th anniversary of the "Great Red Scare." We should remember A. Mitchell Palmer. Next time we might not be so lucky to get a liberal for attorney general.

Gulf of Tonkin attack still debated

James Loveland

Former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's testimony on the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incidents, before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has satisfied no one.

The testimony has only inflamed the controversy over the administration's credibility, or incredibility.

The administration is embarrassed by some of the confusing revelations concerning the two U. S. destroyers, the Maddox and Turner Joy, in the gulf that Aug. 4 morning.

Deadly level

The long feud between Foreign Relations Committee chairman William Fulbright and the President has now reached an almost deadly level.

Fulbright's summation of McNamara's sometimes contradictory and harried responses to senatorial questioning was "it seems to me that the Executive branch takes the position that Congress has no function to play in foreign relations and in making war."

This is justified criticism. The more the foreign relations committee attempts to restore the constitutional balance of powers in formulating foreign policy, the more negative the administration seems to become.

'Stupid thing'

The Arkansas Democrat now admits his support of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, giving Johnson the go ahead for the initial bombing of North Vietnam, was the "stupidest thing I have ever done."

Fulbright remains unconvinced that the attacks on the two destroyers ever took place. He argues the actions of the ships were provocative.

The majority of the foreign relations committee are also convinced the administration – by design – mislead both Congress and the public on the Aug. 4 events.

Sen. Wayne Morse has released highly classified Defense Department materials revealing the administration incorrectly claimed:

* the two destroyers were on a routine patrol in the gulf when allegedly attacked by North Vietnamese vessels
* the mission of the two ships was unrelated to simultaneous attacks by South Vietnamese vessels on North Vietnamese territory.
* that it was in full possession of the facts on the Aug. 4 incidents before ordering air strikes on North Vietnam

Actually, the Maddox was equipped with a device used by spy ships to trigger enemy radar equipment, thereby revealing the location of that equipment.

The ship also carried a military officer from the U. S. command in South Vietnam who knew that South Vietnamese vessels were engaging in operations against North Vietnam.

Bombed islands

On July 31, South Vietnamese craft bombarded two North Vietnamese islands, Hon Me and Hon Nieu. On the same day, the Maddox began its electronic patrols off the North Vietnamese coast.

McNamara admits the Maddox was specially equipped with electronic devices, but the Navy denies it. The Navy says the equipment was only standard gear.

Thus the Maddox was directly involved in diverting the North's attention from the South's attack. McNamara denies knowledge of this provocative diversionary tactic, but admits the U. S. was aware the islands would be bombed.

Attack

On the morning of Aug. 2 the Maddox was attacked by three North Vietnamese torpedo boats. But with the help of jets from the carrier Ticonderoga, the Maddox suffered minimal damage.

Soon after, the Turner Joy arrived to reinforce the Maddox's gulf patrol.

On Aug. 4, a very dark, moonless, overcast night, Maddox radarmen spotted what they believed to be five torpedo boats, 36 miles northeast. When the blips were three miles away, Turner Joy began firing, using her radar as guide. The Maddox also began firing – although its radar showed nothing.

Attacks doubtful

Maddox Capt. John Herrick's initial message to the Pentagon said "review of action makes many reported contacts and torpedoes fired appear doubtful. Freak weather and an over eager sonarman may have accounted for many reports. No actual visual sightings by Maddox, suggest complete evaluation before any further action."

This is the highly questionable incident that has escalated the war out of control.

Release of McNamara's senatorial testimony adds still a few more pieces to the complex and disturbing picture.

The Pentagon censored 250 words of McNamara's transcript, including mention of four intercepted North Vietnamese radio messages. The messages, the secretary said, reveal the order to attack the destroyers.

Censored transcript

This would be irrevocable evidence of the attack, he said. But the Pentagon refuses to let this portion of the transcript into the record.

Thus there is no hard evidence in the testimony to prove an attack. A reading of the partial text gives more contradictory rather than positive evidence.

McNamara said Herrick told him the ships were attacked. Later Herrick also told newsmen of the attack.

This is a reversal of Herrick's original message to the Pentagon at the time of the alleged encounter.

From McNamara's description of the three hour session at the Pentagon, while the ships were in the foggy gulf, a prearranged retaliatory strike was ordered even though there was uncertainty about the legitimacy of the attack.

The argument, however, over who is right in the Gulf of Tonkin is a meaningless joust. The main debate should be whether the war, now, is right. No matter who is proven correct, the war was continued and escalated because of an over eager radarman.

A hairy question raised by reader

Editor:

Americans consumed twice as much hair oil in 1966 than in 1956. This is significant when you consider the increase in the number of cases of Meningoencephalitic Syphilis, and the very apparent digression of American morality.

Doctors report that hair oil may be habit forming, and although they have never experimented with it they point out that with "chronic" and "long range" use the damage is unknown.

Hair oil has been condemned by several religious leaders. The reverend Billy Joy Taylor of Oklahoma City's Radio KJHC is an outspoken opponent of hair oil. He recently concluded one of his famous "Sabbath Sermons" with, "hair oil leads to lust and sex, which were outlawed by our forefathers and by God."

Bishop Joseph O'Neil, of Los Angeles, agrees with Billy Joe. He believes that "hair oil awakens the sinful and the unnatural in men. . . Other addictives, like soap and skin cream, date back need qualified undercover policemen. 'Oily Officers' who are specially trained in infiltration, surveillance, and knowing the difto the time of Christ, and they are an integral part of Christian society."

Nebraska's Senator George Phymur recently pushed an anti-hair oil bill through the Senate. Commenting on the bill Phymur said, "The prohibition of hair oil is a fundamental ingredient if the United States of America is to remain strong in the face of Communist aggression, red subversion, and creeping socialism."

The "Phymur Bill" makes possession or use of hair oil a felony. A ten year jail sentence follows conviction, and anyone allowing a hair oil "user" in his home also receives a jail sentence. for crimes today.

If admitted "oilers," such as teachers and principals, step forward we should "have them fired and ruin their lives. We can arrest and imprison musicians, writers, dancers, and intellectuals, and if some one is famous and rich we will embarrass him."

Doctors, clergymen, legislators and the police concur; Hair oil is new, and the moral and physical hazards are reportedly many, so it deserves to be outlawed.

Mike McCloskey

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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration, although the journalism faculty does assume ultimate responsibility.

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Letters to the Editor

IRC reply

Editor:

Lee Heidhues in his article titled "A critical look at plight of Pueblo" misquoted me on several matters, which due to their implication concerning American foreign policy deserve correction.

First, Mr. Heidhues stated that "Many American papers have speculated that the ship was possibly a monitoring station for the National Security Agency...' I attempted to point out to Mr. Heidhues that the Pueblo might have been a monitoring ship for the National Security Agency which is the top secret cryptographic agency of the United States government. The purpose of such ships is to monitor government broadcasts in nations such as the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic of Korea, etc. In order to pick up weak signals from broadcasts directed at domestic audiences, the Pueblo might have been forced to move into the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Korea.

Second, I developed an hypothetical case for Mr. Heidhues trying to show some other possible purposes for intelligence gathering vessels such as the Pueblo. One such example was the observation of Chinese shipping, especially the movements of approximately 100 submarines belonging to the Chinese People's Republic. I did not state that the Chinese have 30 nuclear submarines, as quoted by Mr. Heidhues. What I did say is that the Chinese have approximately 30 "G" and "W"-class submarines which are capable of carrying and launching missiles, possibly armed with nuclear warheads. The Pueblo might have been charged with the surveillance of these submarines.

Jeffrey Freed
Program Coordinator: IRC

Mr. Freed would be advised to read the article in question again. He was not misquoted. The areas in which he disagrees with the reporter's interpretation are not attributed to him in any way. —Ed.

Kudos for Phoenix

Editor:

The first edition of Phoenix weekly newspaper gave hope for good journalism at SF State. Phoenix appears to be the type of school publication that objectively informs students of the many activities both on and off campus.

It is my belief that most of the SF State students want a newspaper that they can trust and rely upon. The students don't want a newspaper that is heavily slanted towards radical viewpoints. A liveral newspaper that objectively reports the news as it happens would serve, I believe, as a model or guide for good journalism.

Barbara Hallert
No. 29623

Editor:

You are to be congratulated on running William P. Gerberding's "Liberals versus Radicals" in your initial issue. I hope you will continue to feature such provocative essays.

Joseph E. Illick

Editor:

Congratulations on the first issue of Phoenix.

I think many of your potential readers were dubious about the prospect of three campus newspapers, but you've demonstrated that there is not only room, but need for the third.

Format: excellent. Reporting: first rate. Interpretation of events: illuminating.

In short, your first issue shows a lot of class. I hope you're around for a long time.

John L. Clark

Face in the crowd

Pity the poor police

Bruce Campbell

We are frequently shocked from our middle class complacency when reading of bloody cop riots in the streets of major cities.

Detriot, Newark, Haight-Ashbury and the Fairmont Hotel are places where cops have rioted with tragic consequences.

By sheer numbers they have closed down the Oakland Induction Center and have obstructed munitions shipments to Port Chicago, seriously hindering our pacification programs in Vietnam.

The average urban dweller now refuses to walk the streets at dark, fearing he will be frisked, clubbed and Maced by a rampaging mob of frustrated cops.

Alienated Cops

In an age of swelling social pressures we are realizing that the cop feels alienated by the corruption of siciety and the injustices of Supreme Court decisions.

Like any other opressed minority, the cop is claiming freedom, equality, justice, due process and a square share of the success ethic.

The cop is becoming militant. No longer does he shuffle along with an inspiring apple-bite smile while saying "Yes Sir!" to his betters. Much to the alarm of liberals, the cop is getting uppity.

Full Citizenship

With angry blasts at "tokenism" and "Pinko judges," the cop is demanding his full quota of citizenship. Now!

But some cops are so alienated that they fondly talk of setting up a police state in a designated section of the nation. Either that or the cities.

But, alas, citizen prejudice is overwhelming. People call cops "fascist pigs" and claim that for a cop to be human is a contradiction of terms. Without regard to their feelings, cops are terrorized and decimated indiscriminately by black nationlist groups.

Hippies smile and give them flowers; peace demonstrators fling firecrackers and Molotov cocktails at them.

And when cops try to counteract this prejudice by organizing self-defense units called "tactical squads," harassment and violence escalates against their cause.

Poor Baby

The lot of the cop is an unhappy one. He must survive the reeking ghettos of precinct stations and the red tape jungle of city hall. His salary is atrocious and he is hampered from doing an adequate job by such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union.

And if he attempts living in the outside world our harsh society demands he become more human, a depressing obstacle for any cop worth his consciousness.

Moreover, if he should surmount this obstacle and become accepted into the mainstream of society, people will always secretly despise him as an "ex-cop".

You...You Pervert

Pressures forever bloody his sense of dignity. Helping little girls across the street he is either charged with brutality or perversion by busy-body citizen groups. When alone on some dark and dusty alley he never knows when discrimination will attack. When controlling a hostile crowd he must clutch his badge for dear life lest some malcontent rip it off his chest and try to stab him with it.

And yet, cop cirtics dare say he is paranoid.

The cop also finds it hard to get adequate housing. Who would dare risk social ostracism by renting to a cop? Want to be called a cop lover? Besides, one never knows when a cop will marry your daughter or decrease property values.

Ah, Women

Concerning women, imagine the problems the cop must have. Just imagine, censorship forbids any printing of them.

If there weren't houses of prositution, existing like sumptuous Edens in our bigoted siciety, cops wouldn't have any place to go for their moral raids.

Many far-sighted legislators have freid to enact laws making it a misdeameanor to discriminate against a cop by knifing or shooting him. Fines range from 15 cents to a $1.98. But prejudice still persists.

It is feared that the failure of the cop to obrain equality may mean another summer of bloodshed

Intellectual Naplam

Many people recommend that cop riots be met with superior force. The intellectual community is clamoring for flamethrowers and naplam in order to singe violence at the bud.

Race statistics

(Continued from Page 1)

questions about the college's admissions practices, distribution of student aid funds by race, and the availability of service facilities and activities to all races.

Examples of these questions include "are admissions standards and policies free of discrimination on the grounds of race color and national origin."

Or, concerning the socail work made available through the college, "are students assigned to training in these facilities without regard to race..."

Federal Money

The Compliance Report is used to determine the college's eligibility to receive, or continue to receive money from any Federal agency.

In a letter to all college presidents, F. Peter Libassi, director of the Office of Civil Rights, made it clear that failure to comply with HEW results in stoppage of Federal funds.

"The information is required pursuant to section 80.6(b) of this Department's Regulation and similiar provisions of the Regulations of other Federal agencies... we have found the collection of racial data essential to equal opportunity programs," the letter read.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, similiar to section 80.6(b), entitled "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs," reads:

"No person in the US shall on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving financial assistance."

Discrimination

The act provides denial of Federal aid – after opportunity for a hearing – to any recipient who discriminates.

HEW only requested information on full time students but SF State provided additional data on all students.

The report was broken down into the class level of each ethnic group; the distribution of ethnic groups in the lower, upper and graduate divisions; the number of units taken by individuals within a group; and the percent of male students in each by age.

Examples of these categories will make them easier to understand. Full time students only:

* There are 20 whites in AFROTC. No other group is enrolled
* There are 860 undergraduates in college owned housing; 727 are white, 17 Negro, 9 Mexican-American, 89 Oriental, 4 American-Indian, and 14 Others.
* There are 1,264 undergraduates receiving financial aid; 1,033 are white, 94 Negro, 20 Mexican-American, 73 Oriental, 7 American-Indian, and 37 Others.

STATE TO AX BURK FUNDS?

by Jeff Phillips

SF State and Frederic Burk elementary school may be forced to sever relations this fall.

A 250 man educational task force recommended to Governor Reagan that laboratory schools on campuses at San Francisco, San Diego, Chico, Humboldt and Fresno be discontinued.

If this proposed education cut is made in the 1968-69 state budget, many of the college's 5,000 credential candidates will lose a vital phase of their teacher-training program.

The state pays $325,000 yearly for Burk's operating expenses. By discontinuing the school's association with the college, the state saves the money and gives another headache to the San Francisco Unified School district.

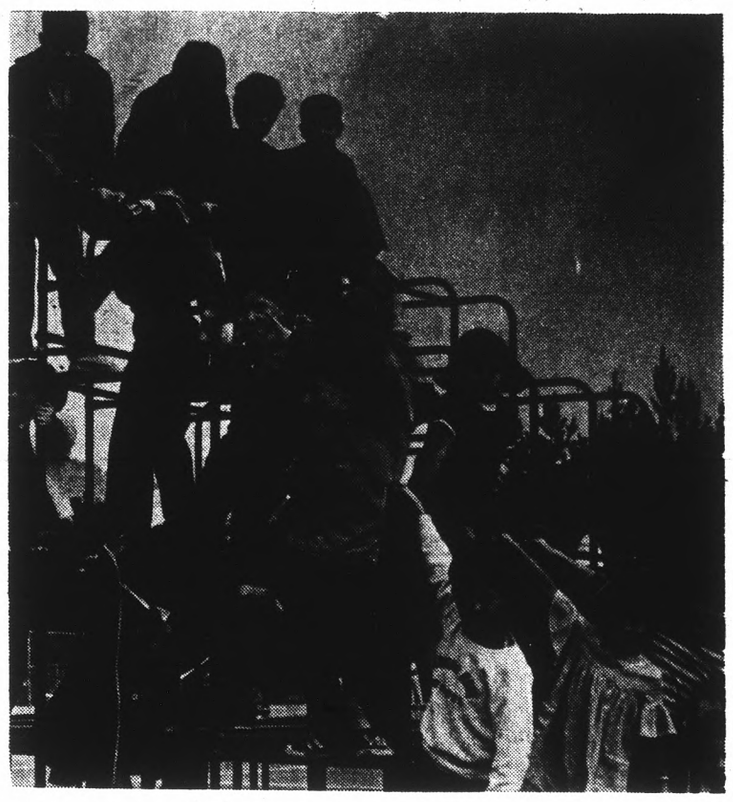
The city would then have to hire its own staff to handle the 523 students.

An additional reason for Reagan to believe he should sever the schools is the city owns all of Burk's buildings and leases them to the state for 20 year periods.

Burk and SF State have worked together training teachers since 1956.

"Each year our school provides over 10,000 observation hours for college students in our classrooms," Burk principal Leonard Meshover said.

He said the school also provides opportunities for college students to work as teaching assistants.



Carefree time at Frederick Burk School...for now.
Photo by Lou de la Torre

with teaching assistants in the high schools. A spokesman for the school board said it is difficult to get qualified teaching assistants.

Meshover, however, remains optimistic in face of the proposal.

"This isn't the first time we've been threatened with a budget cut," he said.

"Three years ago, the state threatened to cut one-third of the school's salary allotment because it said the school had too many teachers," he said.

The objections were so strong, Meshover said, that the legislators were forced to restore most of the funds.

Needed: one candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

Although in a quandry as to whom to run for president, San Francisco community PFP groups are involved in initiating and deciding policy matters. These decisions will be brought before a state PFP convention March 16 to 18 at the Richmond Auditorium.

The SF State edition of the PFP unanimously favors a "Free Huey Newton" stand. Newton is a member of the militant Black Panthers; he is facing trial on charges of killing an Oakland policeman.

The original idea for the California PFP grew out of the National Conference for New Politics held in Chicago last summer.

The state-wide resolutions that have been adopted call for immediate U. S. withdrawal from Vietnam and support of the Black Power movement.

Miss Magnesis thinks the PFP has been accepted enthusiastically at SF State because many students are fed up with the Democratic and Republican parties.

The PFP was apparently formed as a reaction to conditions in America. A leaflet distributed during the registration drive said:

'Can't win'

"Clearly we do not believe that we can win the Presidential election in 1968.

"Elections provide one additional arena for carrying on our protests against the War in Vietnam and our demands for Black liberation."

ROTC group faces pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

The SDS hopes to publicize its resolution by publishing sections from AFROTC manuals. "There are some pretty incriminating sections in the manuals, Forman said.

The only way to remove the AF from campus is to persuade the administration to do it. For a student movement to be effective, it would seem that it must put a great deal of pressure on the administration to break it's contract with the AF.

The AFROTC question was argued during last semesters War Crisis convocation, and a resolution calling for the expulsion of AFROTC failed by 700 votes.

Students could abolish fees

by Joanne Maxfield

The mandatory $10 activity fee for all state college students could be voted out.

Fees at SF State are estimated over a five year period. Last year the fees totaled $295,560. This total varies because of full time balanced against part time student enrollment.

Harold Harroun, Associated Students business manager, said "there seems to be an increase in part time students and this, of course, makes it harder to estimate the fees."

Abolish

Over the years, students have tried to abolish fees but with little success. Harroun said "individual students have disagreed with the way the fees are spent and have tried to do away with them."

The AS Finance Committee decides what programs will share the revenue of the fees.

Section 23801 of the California Education Code says the required fee is subject to referendum "at any time upon presentation of a petition to the college president containing the signatures of 20 percent of the regularly enrolled students."

If students voted to abolish the fees, it would become effective at the beginning of the folling academic year.

First fees

The first fee at the college was established in November, 1951, when 83 percent of the students voted to adopt a $6.50 fee. Of 1172 voters, 969 voted yes.

In 1961, due to increased student body membership and a need for expanded facilities, a $4.50 hike was approved by the students.

Once the fee has been established it is mandatory that every enrolled student pay.

However, if sufficient funds are available, any college student may, at his option and subject to trustee approval, agree to work off the amount of the fee as student assistants.

Money collected from the fees is used to finance such programs as intercollegiate athletics and the philosophy club.

Last year $48,900 went to athletics and $25,000 to publicity.

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Counterpoint

Totally unique medium of art

by Steve Toomajian

Electronic advancements are now filtering into many kinds of music, making it possible for artists to extend their musical vocabularies.

In most cases these electronic aids – such as amplified guitars – are ready-made and relatively inexpensive.

Seldom are they created by the musicians themselves.

Light Sound Dimension has broken this trend. The four musicians and three light projectionists of L - S - D outgrew standard equipment. Their art demanded new means of expression.

The result is a totally distinct medium of communication, a blend of light and sound far beyond the concepts still developing at the Fillmore, Avalon and Winterland.

Light Sound Dimension is a unique environment happening every weekend at 1572 California Street.

The lights and the music are merged into one experience with neither element becoming mere background for the other.

Continually changing colors and shapes play on a 12'x22' screen as a variety of tones rumble and twang through the darkened theater, bouncing and hanging from corner to corner.

Audience

Most of the audience is sprawled on the rug covered floor, though some patrons prefer to sit in the few rows of seats toward the back of the room.

Much of the equipment they use is homemade. All of it is directed by the feeling-flow of the performance, and this gives Light Sound Dimension – no matter how unusual the sounds – an overall unity and meaning.

The whole performance is a spontaneous improvisation, never to be repeated in exactly the same way. Emotional logic, rather than structural logic, keys the performers.

It was this concern for the essence of art that led the seven makers of L - S - D into the creation of new equipment two years ago.

Fred Marshall broke the sound barriers of his jazz bass by inventing the "megatar," an eight-stringed instrument tuned partially in fourths (like a jazz bass) and partially in quartertones (like an Indian sitar). When the megatar is plugged in Marshall is able to string out thick and thin winding tones, play them softly or loudly, make them short and hard, or let them hang indefinitely.

Marshall's "cerberus" is a three-headed slab of plywood bearing three sets of strings. Each set is piped to a separate speaker.

Skitters

When Marshall runs a finger continuously over all three sets, the sound skitters from the right side of the room, to the center, and to the other side.

Possibly Marshall's most amazing instrument is one he doesn't even touch. It is called a sympathetic drone, and it plays itself.

For example, when Marshall plucks a tone on the megatar, the air waves from that note vibrate the corresponding string on the drone.

Drummer Jerry Granelli, like Marshall, felt cramped by his standard jazz instrumentation. So Granelli expanded the concept of the drum set.

He plays a bass drum open on one side, four cymbals of varying density, two tympani, two steel drums, a Chinese gong and Japanese wind chimes. Each instrument is amplified and Granelli has a control panel at arm's length.

Granelli's technical modifications, like Marshall's, are aimed at producing deep and subtle layers of sound.

Marshall and Granelli by themselves sound like a full orchestra. But to develop yet richer textures, saxophonist-flutist Noel Jewkes and vocalist Beverly Marshall are added.

Multi-layer

Though the music holds up by itself, its already multi-layer character is more fulfilling when combined with the visual story on the screen.

Projectionists Bill Ham, Bob Fine, and Richard Fletcher improvise along with the musicians. They try to avoid technical limitations and stay away from prepared slides.

Instead they squeeze fluids of differing hues and thickness onto curved clock crystals. Overhead projectors magnify and project the images, and the visual element becomes a moving, multi-dimensional morass of bubbles, hazes, bright spinning wheels, red streaks, and cumbersome, creeping blotches of blackness.

Its creators call Light Sound Dimension a "total experience."

Audience reactions are mixed. Some call it World War III, others go away feeling peaceful inside, a few think it's immoral, and one little boy fell asleep at the foot of a blaring speaker.

Jerry Granelli's infant son just sits with milk bottle in hand and stares.

Playwright wins award

Brian McKinney, press agent for the American Conservatory Theatre and 1959 graduate of SF State, has been named the winner of a national play-writing contest conducted by Carleton College in Minnesota.

His winning play, "Deedle, Deddle Dumpling, My Son God," was chosen from more than 70 manuscripts.

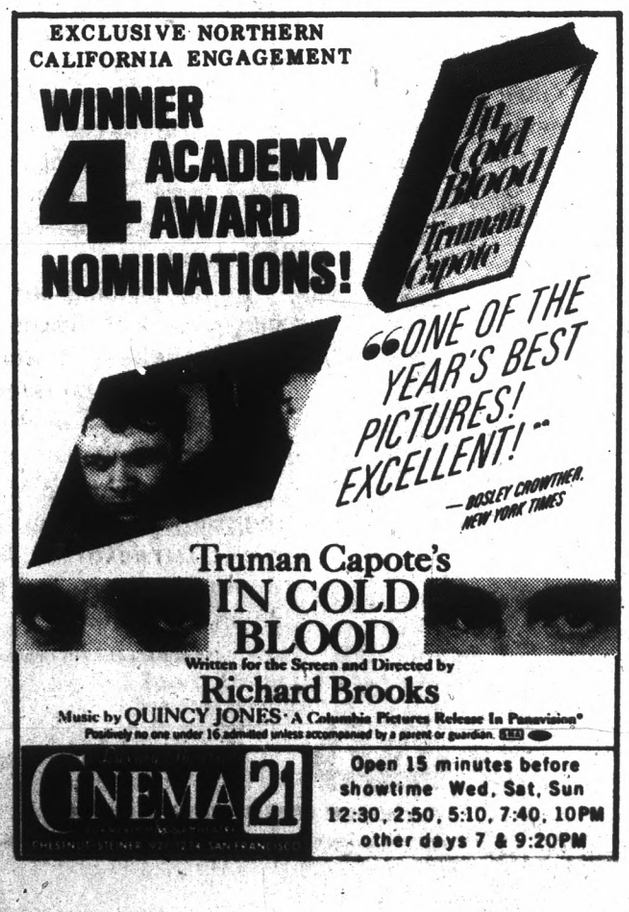
"The play is concerned with things that are happening now and mythology and religion. The characters are the important part of the play. The plot is secondary," he said.

McKinney said he "always has something cooking" and right now he is in the middle of "half a dozen one-act plays."

He has just been commissioned to write a play about Rocky Mountain Jim for the Stanley Playhouse in Estes Park Colorado this summer.

Rocky Mountain Jim was a "wild man who lived in and around Denver in the 1860's. When he was young, he was a highway robber. He lost an eye and was rough looking, yet he recited poetry and was a real gentleman with the ladies. He was a legendary western hero," McKinney said.

"Dramatic value is what I work for," McKinney said. "I want to create a play that works in front of an audience."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Lelouch film is a collage

by Ted Rabinowitsh

"Live For Life" is like a collage. A multitude of disassociated events roll one after another. And yet there is a unifying principle.

The film comes close to being a series of unintegrated clips, but by some master stroke Claude Lelouch, director of "A Man and a Woman" manages to combine mercenaries and wild animals in Africa, a mistress, Nazi Germany, Paris, sex, boxing, Amsterdam, love, New York, unfaithfulness, and a French ski resort.

All of this around the life of one man, Yves Montand.

Montand, a television newsman, is not satisfied with life. He searches desperately for new women and new adventure. He depends on external objects to satisfy himself.

Candice Bergen plays the woman for whom Montand leaves his wife. She has that rare quality of being both extremely attractive and also an excellent actress.

Lelouch gets in a word about the atrocities of Vietnam. He conveys the message that Vietnam is the expression of the guilty conscience of the U. S. and that "Vietnam is a bog which traps them all."

The scene in Vietnam changes the texture of the film. It gives the film authenticity.

The soundtrack is excellent. It was done by Francis Lai, who composed the music for "A Man and a Woman." The photography equals the quality of music.

Poster art good business

by Marcus Clarkson

The sound of FM station KMPX fills the Print Mint on Haight St. and a clothe of posters cover its walls and ceiling.

Behind the counter of the shop stands Si Lowinsky its dark, bushy-haired and mustached young manager.

Last year the Print Mints, there is another one in Berkeley, sold more than 100,000 posters. "We are expecting good vusiness this summer, but not as much as last summer," Lawinsky said.

Lawinsky said "although there are many excellent posters being printed, there are many more junky ones than before.

"Most of the inferior posters are produced by big companies outside the Bay Area, such as in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and elsewhere," he said.

"The best posters now," he said, "are created by local artists such as Moscoso, Mouse, Kelly. These artists combine their talents with those of excellent printers who take pride in the work."

The demand for posters began in 1965 after local artist Wes Wilson made the first poster announcing a folk rock dance.

Posters can now be seen on walls in the Haight, in art museums, and on covers of national magazines.

Oakland's new art museum and several other Bay Area art galleries have exhibited collections of Wilson's and other artists' works.

Wilson described the new art as a "reaction against 50 years of dull, blank posters."

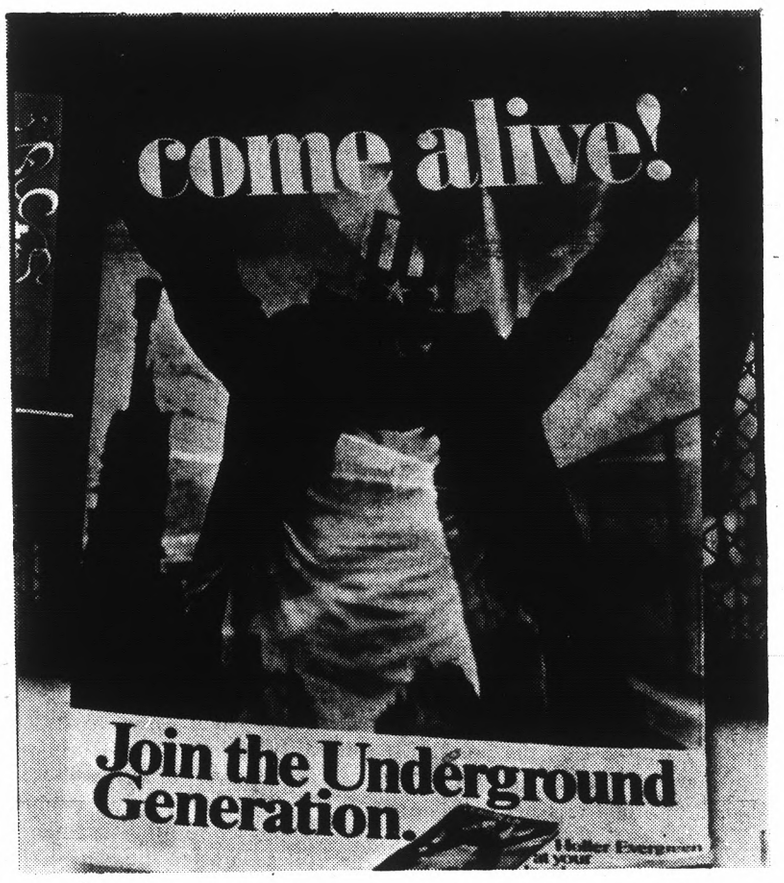
The posters, hand drawn, curve together to form drawings in themselves or wrap around photographs or are completely distorted and fill the signs with curves and angles.

Wilson, a former philosophy student, wanted the posters to be something more than just an announcement and developed the style "pretty much on my own."

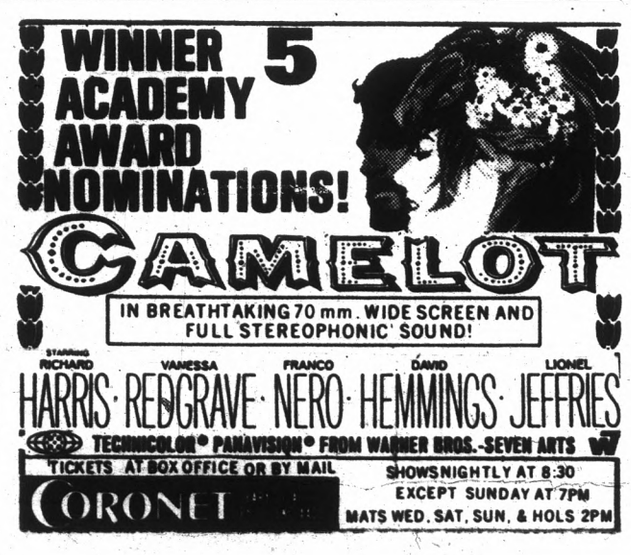
The first posters were obtained free at folk-rock dances. They were given out at dance halls such as the Longshoremen's Hall, the Avalon Ballroom and the Fillmore Auditorium.

The Print Mint now buys posters for 60 cents and sells them for $1.

Personality posters run the gamut from volumptuous Sophia Loren to the Werewolf. They cost $2, are mostly black and white, and usually capture a high point in a personality's career.



Posters of all shapes, colors and subjects hang in the Print Mint's window on Haight Street. Photo by D. L. DeSilva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MacDougall on press and foreign policy

Curtis D. MacDougall, dean of journalism at Northwestern University, will speak on "The Press and American Foreign Policy" next Thursday, March 21, in the Main Auditorium at 12:30.

MacDougall, who received Sigma Delta Chi awards for his coverage of civil rights movements, has been editor of the "National Almanac and Yearbook," "Newsmap of the Week," and chief editorial writer for the Chicago Sun.

Lot 49 by Geoff Link

Changing rock scene

Ever since the Beatles dropped their Carl Perkins disguise and Bob Dylan bid a restless farewell to his "old program," rock music has been expanding its audience.

The new listeners are inundated by waves of new talent. The number of bands in the Bay Area along has been estimated at 2,000. Though this undoubtedly is an exaggeration, at least as far as is an unprecedented renaissance in rock music.

To complicate things, the best bands aren't fading, they're just getting better and moving over to let new groups squeeze in. Which makes it tough indeed for the rock initiate or casual observer to keep up with the lineup.

A list

The following is presented in their behalf. The list is necessarily incomplete and brief, with some obvious omissions.

Albert King – B. B. King's brother. A Rolling Stone says of him: "He personifies the classic blues and the world they grew out of."

B. B. King – Unquestionably the master of the blues guitar. At 42-years-old, he has been a major influence on white blues guitarists both in the U. S. and England.

Blue Cheer – The best rock trio in the city, but are newcomers compared to the Dead and Big Brother. Their buzzsaw of sound and music is somewhat like Jimi Hendrix. They will probably be one of the biggest new bands.

Blood, Sweat and...

Blood, Sweat and Tears – Al Kooper, one-time organist for Dylan, left the Blues Project and started this eight-man band. Their first LP has just been released.

James Brown – One of the best rhythm and blues singers, but he puts on more of a show than a performance. He and his troupe of 35 people will do a concert the end of March in Ivory Coast, Africa.

Buffalo Springfield – A Los Angeles group, but not so plastic as that implies. Strong country and western influences and their song "Broken Arrow" is really weird.

Chambers Brothers – Again, an L. A. group but, again, excellent.

Charlatans – Possibly the first rock group in the city. They were even here before the audience and their country and western style was better appreciated in Virginia City.

Electric Flag

Electric Flag – Debuted last June at the Pop Festival. It's a big band with eight members, led by the almost legendary guitarist Mike Bloomfield. They did the soundtrack for "The Trip."

John Mayall and the Bluesbreakers – Mayall has been playing the blues for 20-odd years and he's one of Britain's best. Eric Clapton was lead guitar on their second LP. Mayall's fifth LP is out now in England but won't be available here for another month or so.

H. P. Lovecraft – A Chicago group, named for the science fiction-fantasy writer. They have an original sound and its surprising they aren't a bigger name.

Manfred Mann – Dylan once said Mann performed his material better than anyone else. Dylan recently wrote "Mighty Quinn" for Mann and it will probably make him a big star.

Otis Redding – Born in Macon, Ga., and died at 26 early last December in a plane crash. He left his mark on rhythm and blues with 18 hits in the past few years.

One of first to make it

Paul Butterfield Blues Band – One of the first white blues bands to make it and possibly the best. Butterfield has assimilated the Chicago blues style. It was the Butterfield band that backed Dylan at Newport on "Subterranean Homesick Blues."

Paupers – A Canadian group that has been given lots of unearned publicity because they are handled by Dylan's manager, Albert Grossman, and because their bassist put on such a mind-blowing performance at the Pop Festival.

Pink Floyd – They bring their own light show for performances. More electronics than blues chording and are working in an area virtually untapped by rock musicians.

Harum

Procol Harum – Songwriter-manager Keith Reid is the only rock lyricist to successfully imitate Dylan but retain enough originality to stand along. A British group with strong classical influences.

Steve Miller Blues Band – The reverse of Pink Floyd. Steve Miller is still mainly blues but is rapidly moving into electronics. They signed with Capitol for more money than any unsigned group has ever gotten and are now in England working on their first LP.

STATION KXKX

SF State loses FM station bargain

by Marlowe Churchill

SF State has lost a chance to buy a local FM radio station at a bargain basement price.

Stuart Hyde, chairman of the R-TV department, said the station was offered to the department last April for $120,000.

Hyde said he asked the college administration three times to purchase KXKX as an educational tool.

"The administration was unable to buy the station because the crises on campus took up the time," he said.

Glenn Smith, vice president of business and administrative affairs, said the department wanted "approval too soon for it to go through the proper channels. It would have involved thousands of dollars we didn't have."

Hyde said he was first approached by the station's manager last April. He met with President John Summerskill soon afterwards.

Smith said the time element was impossible to meet and the hope of receiving fund "just wasn't there."

"They expressed interest in the proposal but asked me to wait until after Summerskill's inaugeration," Hyde said.

The station went off the air last July because of financial difficulties.

Hyde said he contacted the administration a second time after he had discovered a private citizen who was willing to buy and lease the station to the department.

"I called Smith at a trustee's meeting in San Diego in September," Hyde said. "He told me there was no chance to present the plan because of the need to defend Summerskill."

Summerskill was in San Diego to answer to charges of obscenity concerning the Summer Love Issue of last spring's Open Process.

Hyde said he approached the administration a third time, but, again, the campus was in turmoil.

The attack on the Gater office in November, the mill-in demonstration on Dec. 6 and the obscenity charges against Open Process, all kept the administration busy, Hyde said.

"Not once did we get an official response from the administration," Hyde said.

The idea for the station finally died. Hyde believes the department is five years behind because of the loss.

With a 110,000 watts, the station transmitted to Carmel, Redding, and Tahoe. Its transmitter is located on top of Mt. San Bruno, with the studio at 286 Divisadero St.

Plans were for the station to be staffed full time by faculty and students 18 hours daily. Fundamentals of radio technique would be taught in a lab situation under close faculty supervision, Hyde said.

Selected graduating seniors in radio from other state colleges could have been offered internships at SF State.

KXKX was a non-commercial educational station licensed to the San Francisco Theological Seminary and supported by agencies of the United Presbyterian Church.

"Little people" gone

by Carol Corville

All the little white people sitting on the lawn in front of the A & I Building are gone.

Only last week, the innocent sculptures squatted in their four-foot naked abandon, leaning their ivory limbs on the lawn as they soaked in the sun, watching us eat our lunch.

We thought they were visitors from the secret cavern of the Art Building.

Some were small dumpy women with sagging breasts, others had elongated faces or piled hair. One was a swan.

But with the coming of the spring rains, the statues crept slowly by night into the mysterious slated cavern by the Art Building.

Small white plaster stones strewn among the wet blades of grass were all that was left of their visit.

We caught a glimpse of the swan through the cavern, the other day, watching a whirligig machine.

"Hiding, huh?" we asked.

"We're resting," the swan murmured, with a toss of her head.

Because she was only three feet tall, she stood on a small pedestal to watch the whirligig.

Her body rose in long loops from the pedestal base, swirling up to merge into her trunk. Her neck was long and her head was turned half towards the sky.

"Chicken?" we grumbled.

"Swannnn!" she fluttered. Her face was very sad.

"Who made you?" we asked.

"God," she sighed, and gazed quietly at the sky again.

We turned away, embarrassed.

"I sculpted her," a feminine voice nearby volunteered.

"God?..." we turned.

"No, I only sculpted her," the young lady stressed.

The little people's sculpters, it turned out, all came from Stephen deStaebler's sculpture class in one of the huts.

A nude model was used for the assignment.

"I wasn't too hot about doing the sculpture," Suzanne Furtado, the swan's sculpter, told us.

"I didn't want it to be a woman. But then, I became interested and saw that the woman had sort of a sad face. So I made the face of a swan because I think swans are sad.

"But there's no real message in my sculpture at all."

Not at all.

One of the mystery people from the Arts Building cavern.

-photo by Lou de la Torre

Population poses big threat to man

The human explosion, not the atomic bomb, may be the biggest threat man faces today.

The present world population is approximately 3,358 million according to the US Census Bureau. In 1970 it is projected to be 3,574 million and 5,965 million in the year 2000.

To lessen over population biologists are advocating death control programs in the form of ethical suicide, rigidly enforced birth control and legal abortions; all to be government controlled.

Jack Tomlinson, associate professor of biology at SF State, compares the problem to a tidal wave. "Before a tidal wave does any damage, it recedes back, leaving a large portion of the coast bare.

Look at death

"People stand around and say how nice it looks, and before they know it the tidal wave has engulfed them and destroyed everything in sight.

"This is what is happening to the people in the world today. The population explosion is going to overwhelm them," he said.

Stanford biologist, Paul R. Ehrlich, speaking to the Planned Parenthood Association of San Francisco, said that the food shortages and population explosion are bringing man to the brink of thermonuclear war or man-made plagues in order to ward off universal famine.

Death by starvation

Ehrlich said that as many as 3.5 million people (the population of the Bay Area) will starve to death this year and next year if steps are not taken for effective population control.

"Drastic measures will have to be taken if the U.S. is to survive," he said. These include changing income tax laws to favor the childless, stop shipment of food to countries where the food-population balance sets up a hopeless situation, and undertake a massive educational program to change the attitudes of all people concerning death control and birth control.

Tomlinson agrees, "Population control, famine, epidemic, and war are the only known ways to control the population explosion," he said.

In past years famine, epidemic or war have controlled the onslaught of civilization. Today's advanced medical and technological capabilities have reduced the amount of deaths caused by these agents.

SF State grad gets Hearst award

Robert Taylor, a journalism major who graduated in February, has been awarded a William Randolph Hearst Foundation scroll.

Taylor placed among the top 20 students in the Foundation's writing competition for January. He submitted two articles on the administrative problems at SF State.

Seventy-eight hundred dollars in scholarships and matching grants is made available each month to eligible undergraduate students.

Simulated space flight to the moon

Computers worth $12,000

by John Leighty

Two SF State students have flown to the moon.

Bert Stevens, 29, and Dave Cammack, 23, started work on the flight last semester. It is now operational.

They compared their project to a $1 million space simulator at Edwards Air Force Base. Stevens said they achieved nearly the same thing for $12,000.

The two senior engineering students plan to work with the Psychology Department in screening applicants to pilot the simulated flights.

The applicants chosen would sit behind a large control console resembling a sports car panel, and practice flight procedures. Two computers hooked up to the control console would determine the crafts altitude, velocity, position, thrust, amount of fuel, time in flight, and G forces.

Each person will practice flying until they can land safely without difficulty. Then problems will be fed into their flights through an auxiliary panel. Pilot reactions to certain dangers or mal-functions will then be recorded.

The tests could determine what type of persons are capable of flying mooncraft. Reports based on these experiments, could then be presented to interested scientific agencies.

The flight begins 1,000 feet above the moon's surface. The pilot sits facing the control console, his hand gripping the thrust stick.

The rocket noise begins. An altitude dial keeps the crafts position known.

Taking control of the space flight simulator the grounded student begins his flight to the moon.

Photo by Lou de la Torre

A thrust stick controls vertical and horizontal motion of the craft, and the speed of descent.

To land safely, the approach speed must fall below 20 per second, or approximately 13 miles per hour. This is roughly equivalent to the U. S. Surveyor's soft moon landing of 12' per second. A greater speed will cause the craft to crash.

The pilot must also conserve fuel. If the fuel runs out, the rocket noises cease and the craft will free-fall and crash. Crash sound effects automatically inform the operator of the disaster. A crash can occur from other pilot errors with the same results.

The costliest items are the two computers.

The computers feed information into the wooden console housing the gauges and oscilloscope. A thrust box with a handle similar to an aircraft control stick is used for thrust control and steering.

The sound effects are from a stereo tape recorder.

The entire flight is watched on the oscilloscope screen. This enables the pilot to manuever the craft visually.

Stevens and Cammack are preparing their project for entry into the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics regional student contest at the University of Washington, May 1st.

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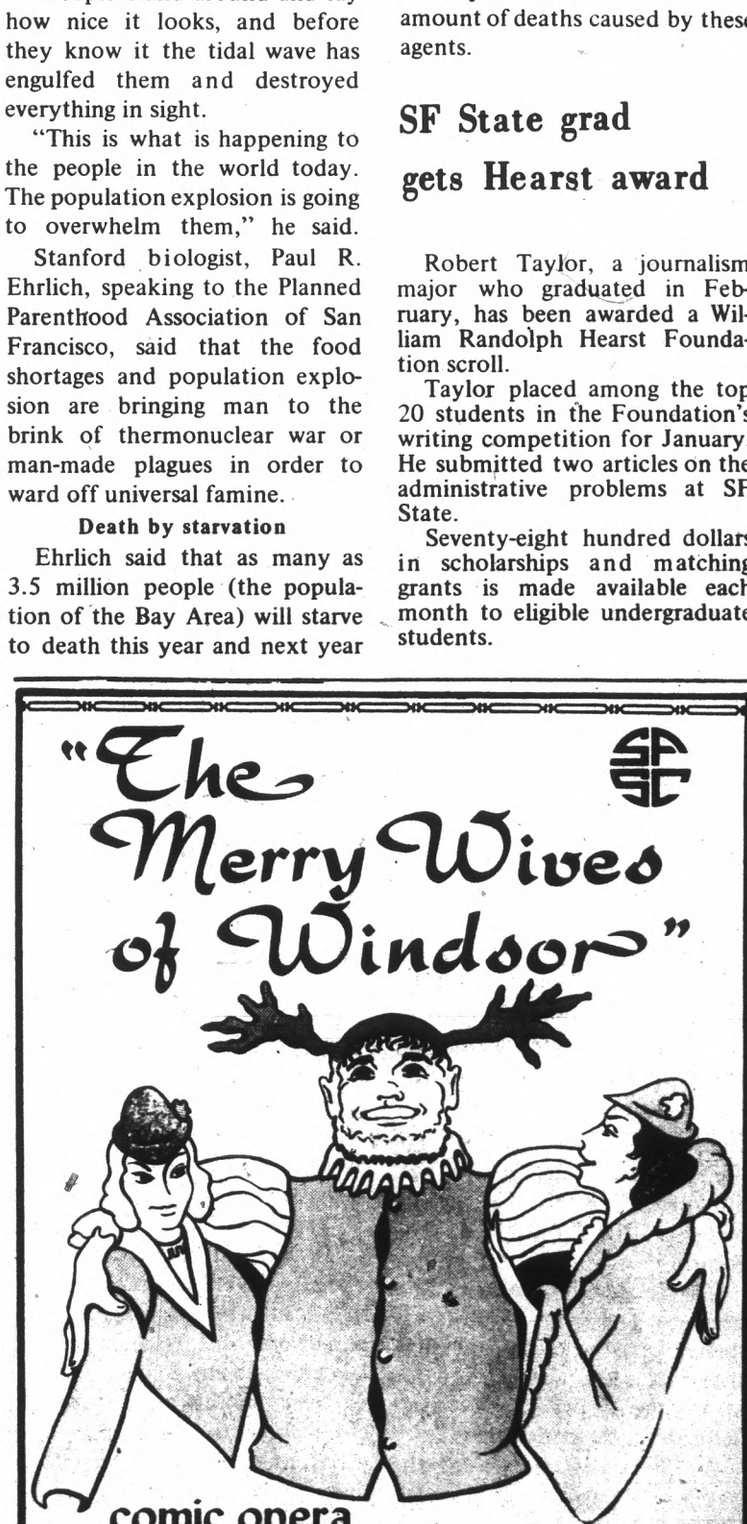

comic opera

March 22, 23, 29, 30

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Veda's Datebook

On the loose in Russia and Poland

by Veda Federighi

(Miss Federighi, an SF State junior and journalism major, is studying this year at the University of Florence in Italy under the International Program of the California State Colleges.

(Here is her impressionistic account of a recent trip to Russia.)

Seven of us Americans went to Russia. We were traveling with 50 assorted Italian types, oh-so-smart high school seniors and misers.

Nine days in Russia. Russia is not an appeal to the intellect so much as a feeling-sense-impression, a collection of them.

Day First. Our Polish flying coffin took off from Milan two hours late and bounced its way to Warsaw, shaking the air sickness right into you.

The Warsaw airport was chaos. Our Polish guide was supposed to show us around the city, but we were too late. He snows us as far as the train station.

The Russian border – just like the movies. Guards on the tracks with submachine guns. Customs – very thorough with our books. I could have smuggled in 50 pounds of heroin – they didn't check. They just wanted to make sure I didn't pollute anyone's mind with Reader's Digest.

Day Two. Scene Two in this surrealistic movie about traveling through Russia disguised as Italian students.

A stark movie, with sets of desolation in the tundra, greys, blacks and white. With all these authentic-looking Russian extras romping through the scenery. Except they don't romp: they plod. Romping would result in an instantaneous fatal slide across the icy frozen streets.

And cold. Yes. No one can know cold until the Russian weather has been experienced. Deep and penetrating, absolutely stultifying, totally numbing.

Especially cold standing on an exposed train platform at the Moscow train station, waiting to change trains. The train is there except the conductors don't believe we have the tickets. So we freeze while waiting for our Intourist guide to explain things. Russian low comedy. Very low.

Another day. At the lunch counter of our hotel, one of the waitresses wanted to buy my slip. Or my stockings. Or my skirt. She pleaded. Offered me twice, three times their American price.

It's not so much that Russians lack consumer goods. They are just fascinated by anything Western. Everything I had was American, which somehow made it worth four times what she would have paid for the equivalent Russian article.

Next day. Leningrad. It's so damn cold they tape the windows shut. Anyone stupid enough to open a window would deserve the death from pneumonia that would inevitably result.

We went to the Fortress of Saints Peter and Paul today. The Czar used it to hold political prisoners; torture and kill them in freezing cells.

Our guide emphasized how all this occurred before 1917, before the Revolution, before the enlightened Communist leaders took control. They don't use the Fortress anymore.

Presumably they now have more modern methods of breaking political prisoners.

The day after. Russia can't be all bad. They have milkshakes. Italians don't.

The surprising thing about Russians is their similarity to Americans. Twenty years of cold war and noncommunication have bred in them just as many misconceptions of the U. S. Our Russian guide asked us if we ate with our feet on the table.

No, Russians don't eat their babies.

Another day. A study in contrasts. The morning spent at the Leningrad Museum of the Revolution. It was just like Mount Vernon. Instead of glorifying Washington's bed, spoon, footprint and buttmark, it was Lenin's.

Afternoon. The Museum of History and Religion. It is housed in the Kazan Cathedral, a "superb architectural monument," the state guidebook says.

The book adds that the "exhibits acquaint the visitor with the history of religion and the progress of the materialist and atheist outlook which is opposed to it."

In short, it is a museum dedicated to chronicling the death of God, as encouraged by the State.

Where the altar used to be, there is a statue of Lenin. And it's all in a cathedral no longer a church.

God is not dead in Russia. He exists in the form of Lenin.

The interior decoration of Russia is definitely Leninesque. Statues of the great man dominate the place. They are everywhere.

It's not over yet. Moscow. Some of us went for a walk today. Went to lunch at a self-service restaurant. From the looks we got, we were obviously the first Americans who had ever eaten there. Mostly family groups there.

Outside again, we bought an ice cream at a sidewalk kiosk. The temperature today is about zero degrees. Ice cream is big here in winter. I can see why. It's delicious.

We walk into Red Square. It's dusk, and snow is falling. They have got the place lit up in the best Disney fashion. The huge Square, with its Byzantine churches and ancient Kremlin, becomes a fairyland.

And, for an eternal few minutes, five heretic Americans become enraptured believers.

Next day. Red Square again. Daytime. Special effects man out to lunch. Today there's just people.

Lenin's tomb draws the faithful from all over Russia. Zero degrees again today. There are about 30,000 people in line. A normal crowd.

The day after. Leaving Russia. In a bizarre spirit of goodwill.

There is singing in the corridor outside my train. The usual Italian-American mixture, plus a Russian soldier thrown in for yeast. He speaks nothing but Russian, which is just that to us. Yet we communicate.

We all decide that Johnson, Vietnam and Mao Tse-Tung are nyet. If world politics were that simple.

Last day. Warsaw. Heading home. At this point, even Italy will seem like home. At least I can ask for a toilet there.

Warsaw versus Moscow. Both capitals of communist countries yet so dissimilar. The only thing they seem to share is the women shoveling snow.

Warsaw is so much more vital, pulsating, alive – enjoying obvious prosperity and hope in the future.

You see this in their strikingly original and appropriate – both modern and traditional – reconstruction of their war-annihilated city. By contrast, Moscow seems built by a State-controlled ditto machine.

And this is reflected even more in the people. I saw more laughing, smiling, radiantly happy people in one day in Warsaw than in a week in Russia.

Warsaw is in touch with the West. Western products are advertised and sold openly, along with their Eastern counterparts, in quasi-capitalistic competition. Russia lacks this Western decadence; but then too, her people show the deprivation.

The Russians seem satisfied enough with what they have: they are patriotic and believe that tomorrow will bring more if they work today. Yet I can't say that they're happy.

I remember riding the Metro. We sure stuck out; we were the only ones smiling, laughing. The Russians just watched, grimly.

Oh yes. And watching us all riding together in brotherhood on the subway, everytime we looked up, there was a closed circuit camera.

Live. In color. Big Brother.

New CO status?

In the hope of inducting more men to meet the swelling monthly quotas of draftees the Selective Service System has put more restrictions on Conscientious Objector classifications.

Hank Maiden, head counselor for the West Coast Office of the Central Committee for Consientious Objectors, located in San Francisco, believes the revision of the Selective Service Act, in July 1967, relates to fewer CO classifications.

"The act stated explicitly that all CO classifications must be based on 'religious training and belief;' not on objections based on 'essentially political, sociological or philosophical views, or a merely personal moral code,'" Maiden said.

Optimistic Viewpoint

A relatively optimistic viewpoint was given by Steve Gibson, counselor for Draft Help, an Associated Student sponsored organization. He questions whether the revised draft law "has restricted the proportion of CO. gaining recognition."

Gibson's said this because the Selective Service releases no figures showing many CO classifications are granted or how many men apply and are refused.

At the end of last year, 11,041 men were classified I-0. An additional 6,367 were working in national-service jobs in lieu of induction and 6,830 had completed such work. Pentagon spokesmen said about 4,000 men now in service hold I-A-0 classifications.

Major Peter Kinser, California's CO chief, said, "percentage-wise more men in California have filed claims for CO classifications than in any other state."

Although he believes the percentage of classifications in California is the same as in other states.

Selective Service uses two CO classifications:

* I-O to men who for religious reasons oppose any induction into military service. They can be drafted for two years of civilian national-service work, as hospital orderlies, for example.

* I-A-Os can be inducted into military service but are not required to bear arms. These men often serve as medics.

Arlo Tatum, executive secretary of the CCCO in Philadelphia said the Central Committee has 3,000 active cases and has tripled its caseload since 1963. It is spending $130,000 this year and is financed mostly be individual donations.

The National Service Board for Religious Objectors is spending $53,000 this year and is financed in part by churches and individuals.

Both organizations mail thousands of pieces of literature to inquiring young men. But both groups said they do not advise men what to say to their draft boards.

A Selective Service spokesmen said the SS provides no literature for men seeking CO classifications. It gives local draft boards no guidelines because too many religious and moral beliefs are involved.

Earth loses battle to air pollution

by Walter Couick

(This story is reprinted from the Federation Press Service as sent to the Mars Daily Orbit. Reports have been confirmed. Dateline March 15, 2076.)

Earth died yesterday.

Earth lost its battle against air pollution at 9:45 a. m. as the last pale glimmer of light faded.

After a violent struggle between man and nature in which both lost, all that remains are the faint memories of that beautiful green and blue planet.

No longer will children dream of that vacation paradise, mingled with visions of folklore and tales of adventure. Now they will linger over their televised history wondering how such a beautiful planet could perish.

40 billion survivors

Earth is survived by 40 billion people who, over the past 50 years, have relocated to colonies on the Moon, Mars and Saturn.

The struggle to keep earth alive began as far back as 1968. It was then reported by prominent scientists that earth was going to be in trouble if something wasn't done about the polluted air.

A special committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council in the U. S. said: "As the earth becomes more crowded, there is no longer a away in which to throw things away.

"Our whole economy is based on taking natural resources, converting them into things that are consumer products, selling them to the consumer, and then forgetting about them.

"But there are no consumers – only users. The user employs the product, sometimes changes it in form, but does not consume it – he just discards it."

Ozone dissolving

In 1990, Dr. Orr Walters, director of the Federation Center for Atmospheric Research, reported that the abundance of supersonic flights was dissolving all the ozone in the upper atmosphere.

The ozone acts as a filter against the murderous ultraviolet light from the sun. The supersonic airplanes' exhausts throw out carbon which is an efficient catalyst or agent to destroy ozone.

Water pollution became so great in 2000 that all earthmen were banned from the waterways in an effort to salvage and recondition the streams, rivers, lakes and oceans.

Great projects were started to clean up earth's atmosphere and water, and enormous amounts of money were spent, all to no avail.

President of earth

In 2025, James J. Pope, President of Earth, said "man has exploited and used Earth, and now it is not a fit place to live." He issued a proclamation to the citizens of Earth advising them to relocate to other colonies in the Universe.

"While advising you to relocate, I am not giving up hope that Earth can be saved. We are going ahead at full speed on rejuvenation projects, with every confidence they will be successful," Pope said.

Relocation of earth's 40 million residents was accomplished by the spring of 2055.

In June of the following year, earth's President Ralph P. Wong and his staff, the last to leave, boarded a ship to Mars.

"It looks hopeless – We hate to leave but all avenues have been explored and there is nothing else to do," Wong said.

When news of earth's death reached the Presidential Council of the Federation of the Universe, they issued this statement: "We are truly sorry to see the end of such a great planet. Many hearts are still closely attached to the home of the founders of the Universe. We have conferred and decided, in an effort to make this a memorial day, to declare March 14 the 110 holiday in this galaxy."

Even as Earth died, it lived on in many memories of people who once lived there. They will always remember that beautiful green and blue paradise.

Vietnam victory "impossible"

by Lee Heidhues

French journalist, Michele Ray, has seen all sides of the Vietnam war.

The 29-year-old frenchwoman has traveled with American and South Vietnamese forces and been a captive of the Viet Cong.

In Vietnam for eight months from August 1966-April 1967 as an independent reporter for Le Nouvel Observateur Miss Ray thinks "it's impossible for the U. S. to win a military victory. The U. S. can send in one million men and destroy the country and have to stay there but this isn't a victory."

Just a job

Commenting on American forces in Vietnam she said "the U. S. officers think it's a job to fight the communists."

However, it is a different story with the average G. I. Miss Ray said these soldiers realize that it's an Asian war being fought by Americans.

She said "when an American soldier sees a friend killed he has reason to fight, though not a very good one."

No wish to fight

The South Vietnamese army is "very bad and most units don't want to fight the war because they feel it's an American struggle," she said.

South Vietnamese morale is extremely poor because "they don't want to fight in the war, are not well equipped or paid and are jealous of the well supplied Americans."

Miss Ray said the morale of the Viet Cong is very good because they have "something to fight for." She said that soldiers in the Viet Cong are as young as 16 but that even 25-year-old men look 12.

French journalist Michelle Ray

Miss Ray said the Vietnamese peasants are for the Viet Cong and are not communists but nationalists.

On campus recently as a speaker for the International Relations Center the former model related her experiences with the Viet Cong.

Traveled alone

Having traveled around South Vietnam for five months with South Vietnamese and American forces Miss Ray decided she could learn more traveling alone.

Purchasing a Renault Dauphine she set off on her journey. Awaiting a flight across heavily mined territory Miss Ray drove a short distance from Bon Shon where she was captured by three Viet Cong troops.

As a captive for three weeks, she spent up to 12 hours a day in bomb shelters hiding from U. S. attacks.

Jokes

Having traveled with U. S. soldiers on bombing missions, Miss Ray thought "the worst sound is the chopper with rockets and the thought of the pilot telling jokes before they attack."

In these journies she met soldiers from North Vietnamese units, and in her last two weeks with the Viet Cong had an interpreter.

Miss Ray, who speaks English and Spanish, thinks "the war is a revolutionary one and though there are North Vietnamese units fighting, there are many more soldiers from the National Liberation Front."

Having seen all sides of the fighting she observed "the North Vietnamese and NLF don't kill for nothing." She described many assassinations attributed to these troops as actually done by "pirates or deserters" from the South Vietnamese army.

Model

The 29-year-old divorcee, with a 12-year-old son, has been a fashion model, fashion reporter and foreign correspondent in the western hemisphere.

Last fall Miss Ray went to Bolivia in search of Che Guevara's diary and her findings are included in the latest issue of Ramparts magazine.

She was also at the sentencing of frenchman Regis Debray who was convicted of anti-government activities in Bolivia.

A book on her eight months in Vietnam, "The Two Shores of Hell," dedicated to both NLF and American soldiers will come out in about two months.

Year of the Yahoo

Editor Nick Williams of the Los Angeles Times has given Phoenix permission to reprint this article. It appeared in the Jan. 21 issue of The Los Angeles Times. Copyright 1968 by The Los Angeles Times.

D.J.R. BRUCKNER

This year has all the promise of becoming the Year of the Yahoo in race relations.

It is an unfortuante time for Jonathan Swift's rowdy beasts to preside over our minds, for it is also the year when the nation decides on changes in its government. The civil rights movement, which once insulted the larger politics from racial passions while it attempted to educate all of us, was finally buried in the rubble of the 1967 riots, and now the business of race relations in entirely political, just as it was a century ago.

We have no national structure other than the political system capable of dealing with this question, and we should have foreseen since the 1950's that the deep matter of racism would eventually dominate our national political desicions. But, if we did foresee it, we did not prepare ourselves to deal with it.

'Law and Order'

Thus, as a political matter, race relations comes to us now mixed up with the "crisis of the cities," the "uplifting of minorities," "violence in the streets." And 10 months before the election, we have heard the leaders of both major political parties talking about "law and order," a cry which is being taken up by many.

In the Northern cities there is simply no way back from 1967, when the social disintegration of the nation became symbolized in a series of violent rebellions.

After two major riots a month in April and May, the violence reached a peak in July when 31 outbreaks of violence occurred in the cities of the Midwest and the Atlantic Coast.

It is difficult to determine from history whether any society except modern China has ever survived such an upheaval; and the outcome is uncertain for China, as it is for us. And it is a safe guess that the nation cannot afford to allow such civil disorder to continue for very long.

So far, the government approach to rioting has been to suspend personal liberties and normal political processes. Thus, in Detroit, which had a riot, about 7,000 persons were arrested and hundreds were held on bonds ranging from $25,000 to $100,000 each. Chicago, which did not have a riot, more than 300 arrested on various illegal assembly or mob action charges and held on bonds of $10,000 to $25,000 each. Milwaukee's response to riot situations was to close down the entire city; and, significantly, this instant ghost-town approach was widely applauded in other cities.

In physical terms, the government approach to rioting has been entirely military; and in 1967 troops were mobilized and used much more frequently and rapidly than in any previous year. This acceleration is significant. The nation is now familiar with the rpaid deployment of state police, then National Guard troops, and, finally, paratroopers in Detroit. But more indicative of the future was the use of troops in Milwaukee before anything which could be called a riot had started. A further step involved the deployment of National Guard troops in Toledo, Ohio, during the Detroit riot, as a preventive measure.

sive arrests, unusual court preceedings and the use of troops – are not only a response by government to a threat, but a way of conditioning people to a different order of life.

Public officials have seen that the riots, far from being disapproved by the majority of the poor or the Negroes, are gaining acceptance as a form of protest, especially among the young. Anyone who has seen a riot has known this for a long time. And,

Detroit

while public officials talk about attacking the root couse of urban violence, their immediate and most obvious response has been the use of force. There is no reason to believe that the trend will not continue in 1968.

Popular Faith in Violence

If stepped up, it will soon involve the suspension of more legal and social processes, through emergency legislation or martial law.

Force is being used increasingly to inhibit other forms of protest. Thus, we have arrived at a situation where governments are responding before there is any definable threat to respond to.

Given the popular faith in the power of violence, it is also natural that there should be a Black Power movement. On the surface, the movement appears to be a threat to the white community. But this aspect was invented by the white majority.

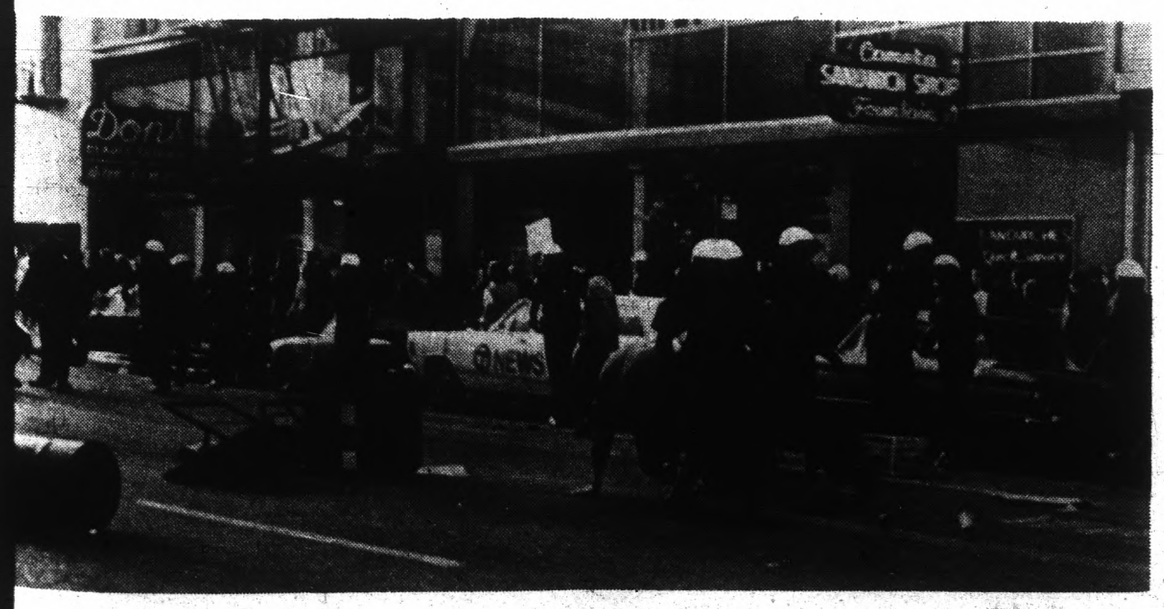
In homes and businesses, there is an entirely different situation. Here, if Black Power means control of business, money and government by Negroes in the ghettos. its force will be very great in Northern cities and will grow as the Negro population grows. But the seizure of power always produces more bitter fighting among those seizing power than it does between the older power structures and the new contenders Thus the Black Power movement on this level produces the most radical and fierce political battles in the nation.

Detroit Riots

The obvious example was in Detroit where the July riot clearly revealed the absence of any real Negro power structure – political, religious or economic. After the riot, the city's leading white businessmen began channeling money into the ghetto, and specifically into organizations following the lead of a Black Power advocate, the Rev. Albert Cleage. Some businesses even allowed Cleage's groups to act as brokers in finding jobs for ghetto residents.

What is obvious from all this is that a bid for power on this scale involves not only the city's Negroes, but the entire population of Detroit and some national businesses. And, since power is in the hands of the whites, it must either be given by whites or seized from them. Thus it was that both Cleage and his opposition among the Negroes were able to make a bid for power by threatening the white power sturcture, and Cleages's opposition was able to force his hand by publicly identifying him with the whites.

Much more subtle in the Northern cities is the rise of Negro influence inside the old political structures. This aspect of Black Power was illustrated in the election of Richard Hatcher as the first Negro mayor of Gary, Ind. The election battle disrupted the Democratic Party; and, even though Gary has a majority of Negroes now and thus could expect to elect a Negro mayor, Hatcher's victory depended significantly on aid from both Negro and white power structures outside his own city. This is a normal situation in the seizure of power from inside an organization always involves the creation of new alliances outside.



Oakland

But the Gary election was deeply involved with the race problem, and the new alliances created by Hatcher are probably the most important new permanent lines of communication between races opening up in the Midwest last year.

An obvious case of the conferring of power by the white majority on a Negro leader was the election of Carl B. Stokes as mayor of Cleveland. For Cleveland is not a Negro community; and while the vast majority of Negroes voted for Stokes, so did tens of thousands of whites. And Stokes, like Hatcher, received much of his campaign support from outside the city, from white liberals, and even from prominent white Republicans. Like Hatcher, he defeated his own political party to win office; and both men have created new lines of political power which will inevitably change the politics of their cities and their parties

Problems of Alienation

What is obvious in both cases is that the election of these men has created a serious crisis in the Black Power movement. Unlike Negro members of Congress, state legislators, or city aldermen, Hatcher and Stokes have not only alliances with the larger white world, but they exercise power over that white world. The assumption and exercise of this power necessarily contradict one of the most persuasive appeals for the Black Power movement, which is a veiled black separatism.

Both men naturally have run into serious problems of alienation from the Negro ghettos of their own cities as a result of this contradiction. And, anyone looking for a step beyond this initial alienation must wonder whether Gary and Cleveland might not be the first cities to have ghetto riots in 1968. If the frustrations which lead to rioting are as deep and as subtle as one imagines, such outbreaks would seem inevitable in these areas.

If one looks at the Black Power movement as a broad effort to assume authority, then, this movement, acting in, with and through the older social and political sturctures of the cities, will produce whatever pattern emerges in our race relations for many years in the future.

So, race relations in the North are now a purely political matter. And the danger to the cities comes not only from the radicals and the men of the Black Power movement, but from the nation's political leadership, and from the majority of the people who seem to have no clear understanding of how critical the situation is.

The national political leaders are discussing the most subtle problem humanity – how to live together – in concepts no longer valid and in language which is not what it seems to be. This is the Yahooism which may yet destroy our unity altogether.

Thus Richard M. Nixon has used the word "warfare" to describe the condition of the cities, as he defined the most serious campaign issue of this year. But warfare is also the word of Brown and Carmichael, and warfare is the word which springs repeatedly out of the paranoid ravings of white racist groups.

President Johnson lectures the nation on his determination to perserve "law and order," a phrase which now echoes through Congress and city halls. But this is also the phrase used by the police chief of Miami when he turned police loose in Negro neighborhoods with shotguns and dogs.

What does such a phrase mean to the people, anyway? One suspects that it means "peace and quiet," goals which we have too often pursued with bayonets and bullets.

Expansion of Police

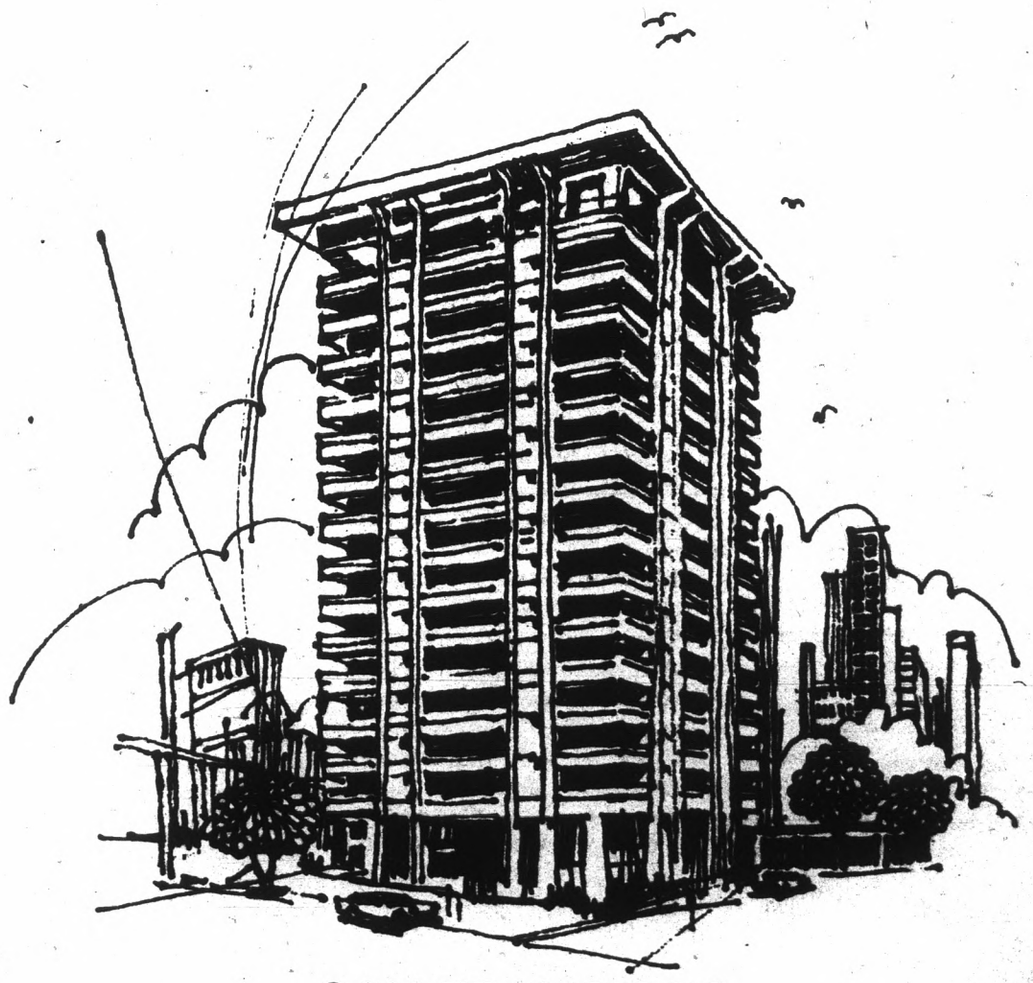
Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, in denouncing violence on the streets, threatens an instant expansion of the police force. But, in reality, how far is this threat from the statement of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace that, if the police were given free rein, the problem of violence in the streets would be solved quickly?

And, when the national political rhetoric turns to force, how far is the suppression of a riot from the repression of dissent?

Since all upward struggles of people – civil rights, Black Power, where and how shall we curtail the use of force? Since the Negroes have farther upward to struggle than the rest of us, how will the politicians, no matter how honorable they may be, prevent their language and their ideas from being swallowed up in a tide of racism?

This is the danger of 1968, with the Yahoo rising in the souls of all of us, waiting to be called out by a phrase, and that call is coming to him from the high and mighty men of this nation. We are in immediate and terrible danger of suppressing one another instead of disciplining the beast inside us.

San Francisco



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FROM 5-0 TO SECOND PLACE

Why the Gator cagers failed

by Mike Smith

The decline of the Gators basketball team from an unmarred 5-0 Far Western Conference mark in the first half of the season to a second place 11-3 finale raises one big question. Why?

The failure was due to early season overconfidence, the loss of two potentially key players, and the inability of the team to make the all-important free throws at the right time.

Early in the season, Coach Paul Rundell said a team in the FWC could afford to lose only two games and expect to win the the championship; that is defending titlist UC-Davis lost twelve victories. SF State was responsible for one of those defeats.

However, SF State wasn't mathematically eliminated from the title until the last game of the season. All the Gators had to do was beat Sonoma St. They did. Then hope for third place Sacramento St. to beat Cal Aggies. They did not.

In fact the UC Davis people just about told the Gators there wasn't even any hope by pounding out 221 points in their last two games.

As Coach Rundell commented "the only way to really win in this conference is to have a 14-0 record, that way we don't have to sit by the phone to find out what the score is in the Cal Aggies game. We can't depend on someone else winning for us, we have to do it ourselves."

There are many decisive factors which destroyed the Gator climb to the top. One of the reasons may be in what Rundell said "I think we reached out peak a little too early."

This may have been particularly evident in the Gator's early January loss to a then 3-4 Chico State team. SF State, as the coach agreed, underestimated the Wildcats the first time they played them.

The injuries of guards King Hanway and Bill Locke must be considered as two more of the determining factors contributing to a second place finish instead of first place.

But more than the loss of the services of two players, some aspects of team skills slowed down the local five's drive for the pennant.

"What really hurt us," Rundell said, "was the inability to make the free throws when we had to, particularly in the losses to Chico and Sacramento. In the Chico game we lost 69-63, but we made only 19 of our 40 free throws. You can see how it hurts. Against Sacramento (which won 62-56) we made only 12 or 22."

Although the Gators had an impressive 16-10 season record, the NCAA officials, not surprisingly, passed them up and chose Cal Aggies and its 17-9 mark to go to the Pacific Coast College division NCAA regionals last March 5-6, and 8-9 at San Diego St.

The winners of those regionals contests are now competing in NCAA action at the University of Evansville in Indiana which began yesterday continues today and climaxes tomorrow.

In final team statistics for the Gators, Mike Paulle, completing his playing days at SF State, topped Gator scoring with 453 points, 67 points more than his last year's totals, for a 17.4 game average.

The top rebound man, was slender 6 foot 6 forward Girard Chatman, the team's Most Valuable player; with 372 retrives. Chatman also finished second in the scoring face with 431 points, a 16.6 game average.

Former CCSF star, Darling (D) Thomas who joined the team at mid-year, turned in an eleven game 18.2 scoring average.

State nine overwhelms opponents three pronged attack

by Gerard Sirocky

At this stage of the season it is difficult to talk about the Gators' baseball team in anything except superlatives. To date the club has a 6-1 record, and it seeks to widen that victory--defeat gap even more.

So far the Gators have performed at top form in fielding, hitting, and pitching. What more is there to say?

Against the University of San Francisco Dons, a perennially strong team, righthander Bill Clark pitched a one--hit masterpiece. Clark, a curveballer, fanned eight Dons and permitted only six men to reach base.

Clark, a junior, was cheated of a no-hitter in the ninth inning. The villian was Dons' shortstop Biff Barnes who lined a single to center field. This pitching gem was achieved in Clark's second appearance of the season.

Clark lasted only three innings in his first game against the Santa Clara Broncos. A rainy spell, however, had prevented the Gators from taking the field and had shortened Clark's chance to gain mound experience.

In hitting it is difficult to single out one or even a few Gator players as top men – they all have been steady, consistent hitters.

Catcher Bow Dowd is hitting .563 – that's right, .563 -- and outfielder Terry Silvas has .500 after four games. Bill Brody, rapidly going after the title of "Mr. Clutch Hitter" leads the Gators in RBIs.

Even pitchers Clark and Tony Maganni have contributed to the hitting.

The Gators seem to have given themselves no excuse for not having a great season. Then again, they don't seem to be looking for any. They have to come play, Baby, and that's just what they are doing.

On Friday the Gators play Cal Poly (SLO) at San Luis and on Saturday the teams travels to Fresno for a doubleheader with a highly touted Fresno State club.

SF STATE'S Bill Clark bears down against USF batters enroute to one-hit victory. Ninth inning single spoiled hurler's bid for no hitter.

VERN SMITH

Hairy go home

SF State, in its move to oust the hairy head athlete from its playing fields, is not alone, I fear.

If we are to believe al least part of what we hear, colleges across the country are hanging out their shingles, which in effect are saying: "Hairy Go Home."

One school's message, Howard Payne College, of Brownville Texas, is unmistakeably blunt to the Hairy Head Athlete.

The school assounced a policy barring, "hippies, long hairs and other bizzare personalities" from enrollment. The statement was endorsed by the school's Athletic Department. It further stated that "those who were not hippies and long hairs when they enrolled but became so later will be asked either to change their ways or to withdraw."

Clearly, the hairy heads are not exactly campus favorites.

But, since the long haired player's talents are as considerable as his shorter haired peers, it is puzzling that this particular breed has suddenly come under fire by clipping-minded athletic departments.

Indeed, from Samson to Lew Alcindor, the hairy head athlete has made his mark, often spectularly too.

no one has bested the elongated Alcindor, possesser of the inverted dunk shot. until harried opponents introduced rules to cut him down to their size. And Samson, the perennial Charles Atlas of his day, was generally considered the idol of the countryside's young ragamuffins, until he was bested by, mind you still another long hair, Delilah.

What then is the basis for this unacceptance of the hairy head player? Part of the reason, I suspect, is that in the image conscious athletic society, dominated by the crew-cut and the Brooks Brothers' suit the long hairs stand out like the proverbial sore thumb.

Still though, in athletics, a field constantly, expounding its virtuousness as purveyor of fair play, sportsmanship and all that, is the hairy head being given a fair shake?

No, I contend, that the Hairy Head, given a chance to spruce up his appearances, could take his rightful place along side the shorter haired athletic stars.

And as an example of this transformation, I submit a paragraph excerpted from the SF Chronicle's reporting of a Bay Area track meet:

"The shot put was won at 58-7½ by Cal State Hayward's Clay Larson, a fine athlete who wears shoulder length hair and a beard. Larson now ties his hair in a ribbon. Its much neater than last season and hair no longer flies in his mouth while he is under extreme effort."

The way then, has been shown the athletic department, by the long haired Larson, allow the resident Hairy Heads to pursue their athletic interest, and tidy them up is you wish – but do not regulate them from your playing fields, with their tails, or hair, as it were, tucked between their legs.

As one who's hair is neither very long, nor very short, though decidedly more the former than the latter, I have a warm spot in my heart for our hairy headed athletes.

With the above solution offered, one can only hope now for hairy heads speedy reinstatement, and a return to their athletic prominence, and hopefully that their dignity has not been ruffled for as Sophocles the Greek wrote:

"The very hair on my head stands up for dread."

Song girls

All students interested in trying out for song girl or yell leader for 1968-69 should attend a general meeting Friday in Gym 123. All applicants must be in good academic standing. The tryouts are scheduled for April 19.

Rugby Club plays for fun & kicks

Many people at SF State have vital things to tell the world. Scrawled on a fence: "Ke Sahn may be dangerous to your health;" Sticker on a bicycle fender: "Down with autos;" and on the rear bumper of a beat-up Volkswagen: "Happiness is Rugby."

Yes! Jack Burgett's boys play for the sheer joy of it. The Rugby Club is catching on here in its second season at SF State.

Last Saturday at Santa Clara, Burgett's leaping, fighting men snarled, ran, and kicked their way onward only to end up defeated 11-3. Seasonally they stand 1-5.

Burgett, angered at the outcome of Saturday's match, said, "they had nobody to officiate so Santa Clara's coach officiated with a broken leg. There also were a couple of beefs."

Yes, Rugby – a game, not a hallucinatory drug. It is a game played with an inflated bladder that looks like a football in need of a low-fat diet. Yet Rugby at State "is" happiness – loose discipline, no pressure, and the chance to cream somebody and later buy him a beer – that is if he can still lift his arm to drink it.

Rugby is sheer sport for sport's sake. Some wordy men have called it a gentlemanly game for ruffians. It definitely takes a lot of vigor and roughness and guts to play it. Can you imagine tackling a 200 pounder running full blast at you with no shoulder pads or helmet?

Rugby is sheer sport for sport's sake. One bystander proclaimed while watching Burgett's leaping mean, "You'd have to be nuts to play that game." Yet the game actually isn't as dangerous as football, while offering the same degree of action.

Watching Burgett's rugby players you see plenty of tackling and kicking and running. Nobody wears pads, so in any head-on collisions – well, they just keep on playing if they can take it, or they drag 'em away.

Some of the Gator football players play rugby and enjoy it for its lack of pressure, although the game can end in a savage contest.

"Most of the guys play for the fun of it," said Burgett.

"I bet Rugby will be a varsity sport in the Far Western Conference before too long," he said.

There are four games left this season. Next year Burgett hopes to schedule around 20 games. Anyone wishing to play can call Burgett at 992-8360.

This Saturday the club hosts the University Club from Berkeley at 1:30 p. m., free admission.

Whack! Smack! Pow! Ouch! Batman? No – Rugby! is happiness at State.

AIKIDO: ART OF SELF DEFENSE

by Glen Schwarz

Been bothered lately by a persistent bully?

Want to learn how to protect your date from a group of would-be attackers?

Or maybe you'd like to know how to defend yourself at the next demonstration.

Well, relax. Help has been at SF State for two years.

The Aikido Club, the help you need, has been operating here under the direction of Jeff Wilber, one of the few who hold a black belt in Aikido.

A black belt in Aikido like one in judo and karate, is the highest honor awarded, although there are degrees which vary among the black belts.

Aikido, the newest of the Oriental arts of self-defense, arrived in Hawaii from Japan around 1955. It was introduced in the US shortly afterwards, but it still is by far the least known of the self-defense arts.

Wilber said that the principles of Aikido and karate are the same because instructors stress the same basic concepts for only self-defense.

But the techniques are completely different, Wilber said. In judo and karate there are certain offensive moves, but the object os aikido is to join with the opponent's force and possibly redirect it.

Wilber said that circular hand and hip motion is very important especially the concentration of hip forces.

He said that the importance of strong hips is why women adapt to it as easily as men, most women being ably equipped in that department.

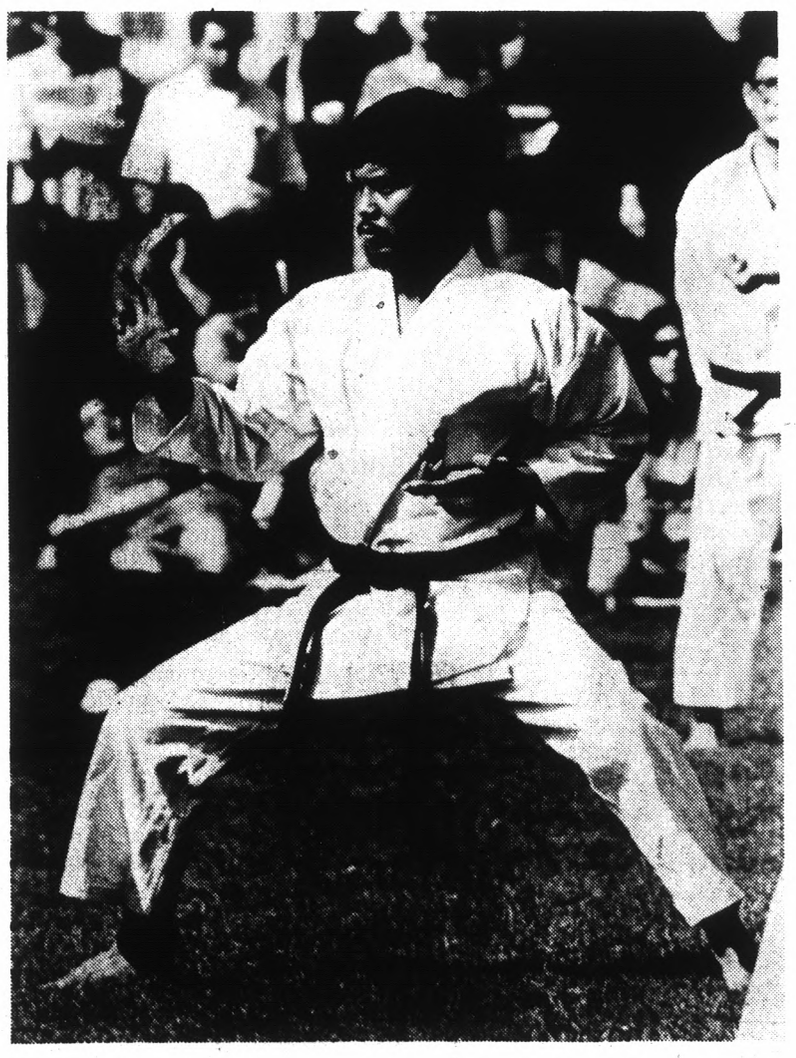
Aikido defenders use the force generated by a kick or punch, and with just a flick of the wrist and a twisting of the body the attacker is sprawled on the ground.

Aikido also involves the learning of Jo Waza, or defending yourself with a stick. Twenty-two basic patterns can be employed to fend off four or five attackers.

Aikido can also be practically applied to daily life. If you take a bad fall, rolling ability is highly stressed to avoid injury.

Wilber, a design and industry student, will graduate in June and needs someone to take over his job as instructor when he leaves.

There is still time to join the club this semester, he said. It meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:15 to 2 p.m. in Gym 212.



STEADY NOW -- Student demonstrates an Aikido position on the Commons lawn. Photo by D. L. DeSilva

Safran